

55. - 4^{to}

<36638811460011

<36638811460011

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

SELECTION
OF
VIEWS
in
THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN
COMPRISING
The Principal Towns and Churches
The REMAINS of
Castles & Religious Houses
And Seats OF THE Nobility AND Gentry
With Topographical & Historical Accounts
Of each View.



London
Engraved by Bartholomew Howlett,
and Published by
William Miller, Old Bond Street.

1801.

425 67.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München



To the most Noble
Brownlow Bertie
Duke of Ancaster AND Kesteven
Marquis (and Earl of Lindsey

THIS SELECTION OF VIEWS
in the
COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Is with his Grace's Permission

Humbly Dedicated

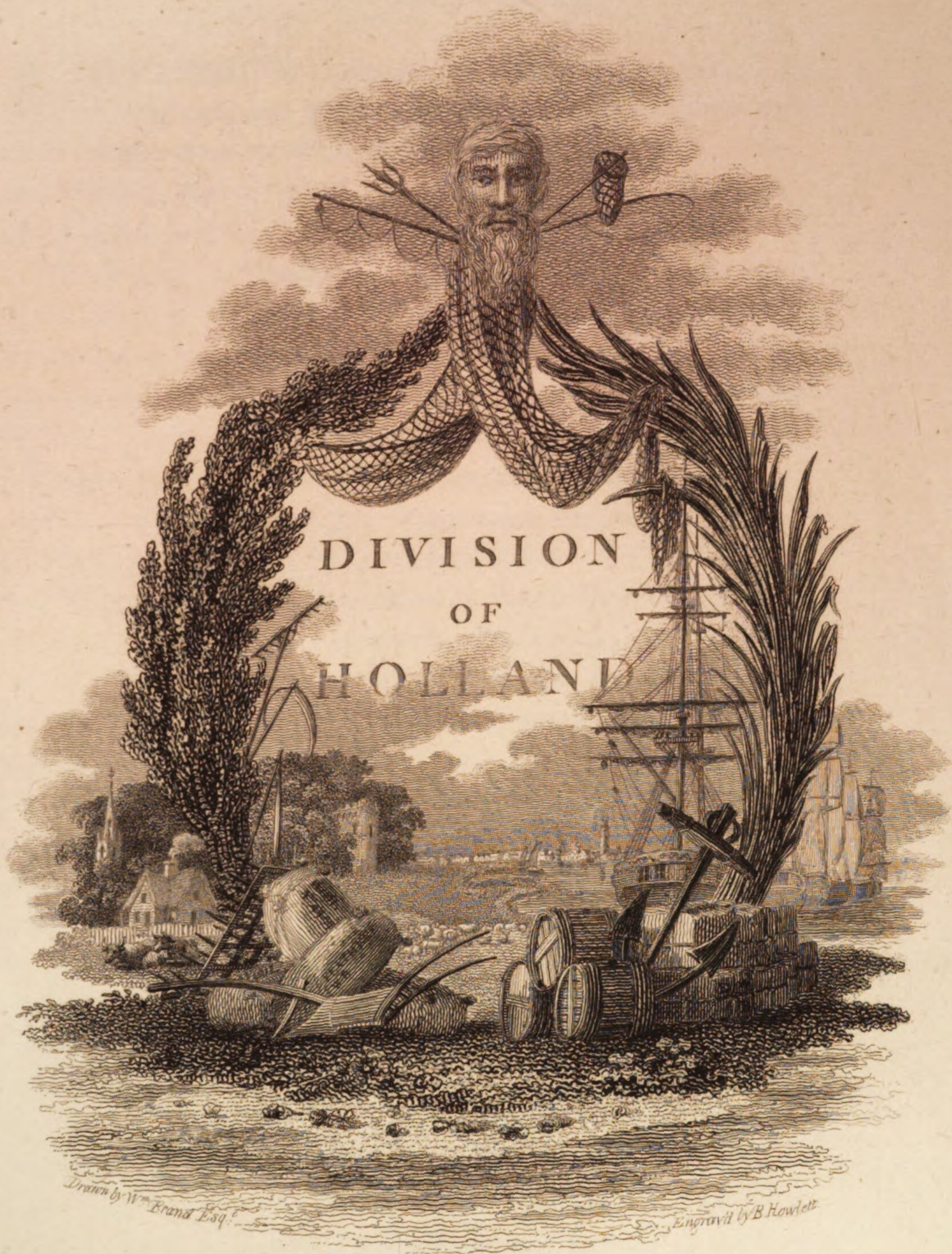
By his obliged and devoted

Servant.

Bart.^m Howlett.

London

Jan. 1800.



DIVISION OF HOLLAND.

LINCOLNSHIRE, being one of the most extensive counties in England, has been separated into three distinct divisions; these are denominated the parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey, each of which possesses an independent jurisdiction, similar to the ridings in the county of York.

The division of Holland, which forms the south-east part of the county, is bounded by the shires of Cambridge and Northampton on the south, the division of Kesteven on the west, Lindsey to the north, and on the east by the sea. It is about thirty miles in length from north to south, twenty-three in breadth from east to west, one hundred and twenty in circumference; contains 278,400 square acres, five market towns, and thirty-six villages: the principal rivers are the Witham and Welland: it gives title of Baron to the family of Fox.

Its subdivisions are the hundreds of Skirbeck, Kirton, and Elloe, of which the two former constitute North Holland, whilst Elloe (the remaining part of the division) spreads over a much larger tract.

The soil throughout is rich in the extreme, the old enclosures affording abundant and luxuriant herbage, on which are fed those flocks, whose fleeces are become the basis of British commerce. The cattle also arrive at great weight and excellence; nor are the recently inclosed fens less remarkable for fertility, yielding to the plough plenteous crops of corn. Woad (a valuable dying drug) is also cultivated in great quantities, particularly on Brothertoft farm, near Boston, being there managed on an extensive scale, and upon a plan convenient and ingenious, beyond any in this country, or perhaps in all Europe.

Holland appears formerly, to have been in a forlorn state;

DIVISION OF HOLLAND.

not subject to the ravages of the sea alone, it was frequently inundated by the upland waters. Destitute of ample drainage, the land became a deposite for stagnant pools, the exhalations of which loaded the atmosphere with pestiferous mists; hence the writers of former times described this province as unfit for human existence.

Compared with the above statement, the improvements made in the last thirty-five years of the eighteenth century will appear to be the effect of magic. Drainage, embankments, enclosures, industry, and laudable emulation, have procured stability for the soil (in its nature rich as the Delta of Egypt) and salubrity to the air of North Holland. Much has been performed in the south district also; much yet remains to be accomplished by the enterprise of the rising generation.

The engraved title, accompanying this account, alludes to the former state of the division, by the head of a river god, personifying the Witham enveloped in mist, and the word Holland in part obscured by vapour: its present state is represented by the casks, anchor, ship, &c. which relate to its commerce; as the wool, feathers, and plough, do to its produce. Reeds and poplars, considered indigenous, constitute the compartment, behind which a vignette forms the distance; in which appear a village church, cottage, and ancient castellet, appropriate to the district.

The cattle and sheep relate to its pasturage, the implements of husbandry to its tillage, and the shipping under sail to the enterprise of its merchants; from the ships to the left, the sea is represented extending to banks, against which it frequently rises to a level far above the land. In the remote distance is Boston, as seen from its outer harbour, the Scalp.





Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by T. Girtin.

Lincoln.

LONDON. Published March 25. 1797. by Bart^r Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

LINCOLN.

LINCOLN is an ancient city, built in part on the declivity of a steep hill, and contains a great variety of Roman, Norman, and Jewish antiquities.

The Roman Lindum was in form an oblong square, situated on the summit of the hill, where are now the bail and the close of the cathedral. The arch called Newport gate, was unquestionably the northern gate of Lindum, and remains entire to this day. A fragment of brick and stone work near it, called the mint wall, is also Roman; and a curious Mosaic pavement of the same workmanship has lately been discovered in the cloister of the cathedral.

At the time of the Norman conquest, Lincoln was one of the most populous and considerable towns in England. It was of such importance, that King William thought proper to destroy two hundred houses, to build a castle that might command the town. Many of the walls and towers of this castle yet remain, and inclose a large and spacious area, in which the county hall and jail are placed. At the same period Remigius, bishop of this see, built a cathedral, the foundation of the present noble structure.

Besides thirteen parish churches, most of them of Norman architecture, there are several houses of a singular construction, which were inhabited by the Jews, who came with William from Normandy, and who, after having been guilty of many enormities, were banished the kingdom in the eighteenth year of Edward the First. In this and the subsequent reigns several parliaments were held at Lincoln.

The modern buildings which deserve the most attention, are, the assembly rooms in a good style of architecture, built from

LINCOLN.

the designs of Sir Francis Barnard, Bart.: and the county hospital, a neat appropriate building, by Mr. Carr of York.

The trade of the town is principally carried on below the hill, between which, and the upper part, the communication has been greatly improved by a new road, made by voluntary subscription.

The completion of the navigation through the town, by uniting the Foss-dike and the Witham (till lately separated by a neck of land), is also a modern improvement, which may probably be extremely beneficial to the town and neighbourhood.

The north view of Newport Gate is represented in the annexed engraving, as it appeared in the year 1794.



1856/1857
Lester 1234/1235



Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by W. Turner from a sketch by Schneebeli.

Grantham Church.

LONDON. Published March 1st 1897, by B. Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

GRANTHAM CHURCH.

THE view of this celebrated building exhibits the chancel, with its spacious side aisles, lighted by rich Gothic windows; the private porch, formerly the burying-place of the Skipwith family, and now belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow; and the steeple, which is justly admired for its height and elegance.

The nave and side aisles taken together form a square of seventy-nine feet within, and contain handsome monuments for Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Sir Thomas Bury, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; William Cust, Esquire, a distinguished naval officer; Francis Malham, Esquire, an eminent loyalist; and several others.

The choir, including the chancel and side aisles, measure an hundred and sixteen feet by eighty within, and is the place of worship for the town of Grantham and its hamlets. The carved stone font (apparently of great antiquity, representing the seven sacraments, and having on the shaft figures in niches,) has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries. (*Archæologia*, Vol. X. p. 192.)

On the south side of the church is a crypt, or undercroft, arched with stone, used as a repository for the bones of the dead. The steeple, which is two hundred and forty-four feet high, seems to have been the only part of the building which has at any time suffered depredation. The top of it was blown down, and rebuilt by contribution in 1661. And on the 30th July, 1797, a flash of lightning falling upon the steeple, displaced a stone on the south side, and broke off two or three of the stone crotchets, which fell through the roof into the church.

GRANTHAM CHURCH.

The churches of North and South Grantham (the former of which remains, and is here represented) are prebends in the diocese of Salisbury; these two livings were augmented by Dr. Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln, with £100. towards a house for the two vicars.

In the ecclesiastical survey, 26 Hen. VIII. they were valued as under :

Grantham North prebend, £32. 9s. 2d.

The vicarage, with North Gunnerby and Laudenhope united, £19. 4s. 7d.

Grantham South prebend, £24. 5s. 10d.

The vicarage, with South Gunnerby and Braceby united, £17. 15s. 7½d.

The right of presentation to the prebends is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury, under whom the prebendaries present to the vicarages when vacant.

Here was built a house for Franciscan or Grey Friars, A. D. 1290, the site whereof was granted 33 Hen. VIII. to Robert Bocher and David Vincent.



Drawn by T. Girtin, from a Sketch by Jas. Moore Esq. F.S.A.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

Croyland Abbey.

LONDON, Published Aug. 22. 1797. by B. Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

CROYLAND ABBEY.

ETHELBALD, King of the Mercians, before he attained that dignity, made a vow to found a monastery here, to the honour of God and St. Guthlac, a religious man who had been his confessor; in pursuance of which he was no sooner seated on the throne of Mercia, than he sent for Kenulph, a monk of Evesham, and imparted to him his design. This was about the year 716. He accordingly, for this purpose, made a grant of the whole island of Croyland, exempting it for ever from all secular payments and services. This charter was confirmed in the presence of all the prelates and nobles of his realm; and the original, in Saxon characters, with the initial letters and crosses gilt, was in the possession of Robert Hunter, Esq. lord of the site, in 1734, when it was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries.

This religious foundation experienced the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity incident to the unsettled state of the country at this early period of history, being, when Abbot Godric died, A. D. 941, in so low a situation, that there were in it only five poor old monks. It was after this, however, restored to its original splendour by Turketyl, in the reign of Edmund, brother to Edred, whose cousin and chancellor he was. In this flourishing condition it afterwards remained; but a dreadful calamity happened to it in 1091, during the time that the historian Ingulphus was abbot; this was the destruction of great part of the edifice by fire: among other losses upon this occasion, was that of the valuable library, consisting of more than seven hundred volumes.

At the Dissolution, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the yearly revenues were valued at £1083. The site of the Abbey was granted by letters patent, 4 Edward Sixth, to Edward Lord

CROYLAND ABBEY.

Clinton. The site, with the manor, and other large possessions here, have been for many years in the family of Hunter.

The Abbey suffered great devastation in the civil wars of the last century. A particular description of the present remains may be seen in Mr. Gough's History of Croyland.

The view here given of the Abbey exhibits the west front, part of which is now used for the parochial church.

The triangular bridge is a great curiosity, being the only one of the kind known in Britain: it has been reasonably conjectured, that this was built under the direction of the abbots, more with a view of exciting admiration, than for any real use. It is mentioned in a charter of Edred's, A. D. 943.





Engraved by B. Howlett

Drawn by T. Cocker

Langton Hall.

LONDON, Published June 23. 1797, by B. Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

LANGTON HALL.

THE house expressed in this Engraving belongs to Bennet Langton, Esq. It is situated near Spilsby, in the hundred of Hill, and division of Lindsey, about thirty miles to the east of the city of Lincoln.

The present mansion is understood to have been built in an early part of the last century, a former dwelling-house of the family having been burnt down some time in the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

“Early in the year 1764, (as is related by Mr. Boswell, in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*, p. 442, 2d. edit.) the Doctor visited this place, where he passed his time much to his satisfaction. His friend, Mr. Langton, it will not be doubted, did every thing in his power to make the place agreeable to so illustrious a guest.”

In addition to what is there said, Mr. Langton has communicated to the Publisher of this Engraving, that in consequence of the Doctor's having been told of what had befallen the former mansion, he expressed a wish, that the soil within the moat which surrounds the situation of the former house, should be turned up, with the purpose of tracing its foundations with exactness, that he might thereby be assisted in judging what were the dimensions of the dwelling-house of a private gentleman, in times as remote as were probably those when that former structure had been erected. His purpose of repeating his visit, when the search abovementioned was to have been made, was interrupted. But the particular has appeared to deserve mention, as a sagacious instance of the Doctor's application of his just principle of curiosity to investigate the modes

LANGTON HALL.

of living, and the comparative degrees of accommodation, in our own, or in other countries, at various periods of time.

And in this spirit of investigation, and extending his attention towards the higher orders of life, he wished that an exact admeasurement and delineation might be made of any one of the castles or dwellings of the ancient barons or feudal chiefs, that should appear to be in the most entire and unimpaired condition.



Boston.

LONDON, Published Jan. 18. 1798, by B. Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

B O S T O N .

BOSTON is one of the most considerable towns, and sea-ports, in the county of Lincoln, situate on the river Witham, five miles from the sea, in the divison of Holland ; one hundred and fifteen miles north from London, and thirty-six south-east from Lincoln ; having 53 degrees north latitude, and nearly the same meridian with Greenwich.

It is a town corporate, having a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, eighteen common councilmen, a town clerk, an erection bailiff, a chamberlain, two sergeants at mace, a water bailiff, and other officers.

It sends two representatives to parliament ; the present members (1797) are Thomas Fydell, Esq. and Lord Milsingtoun ; the former sat in the last parliament, and is an inhabitant of the town.

All the sons of aldermen, and the eldest sons of common councilmen, vote by right from birth ; the other burgesses by right of servitude alone.

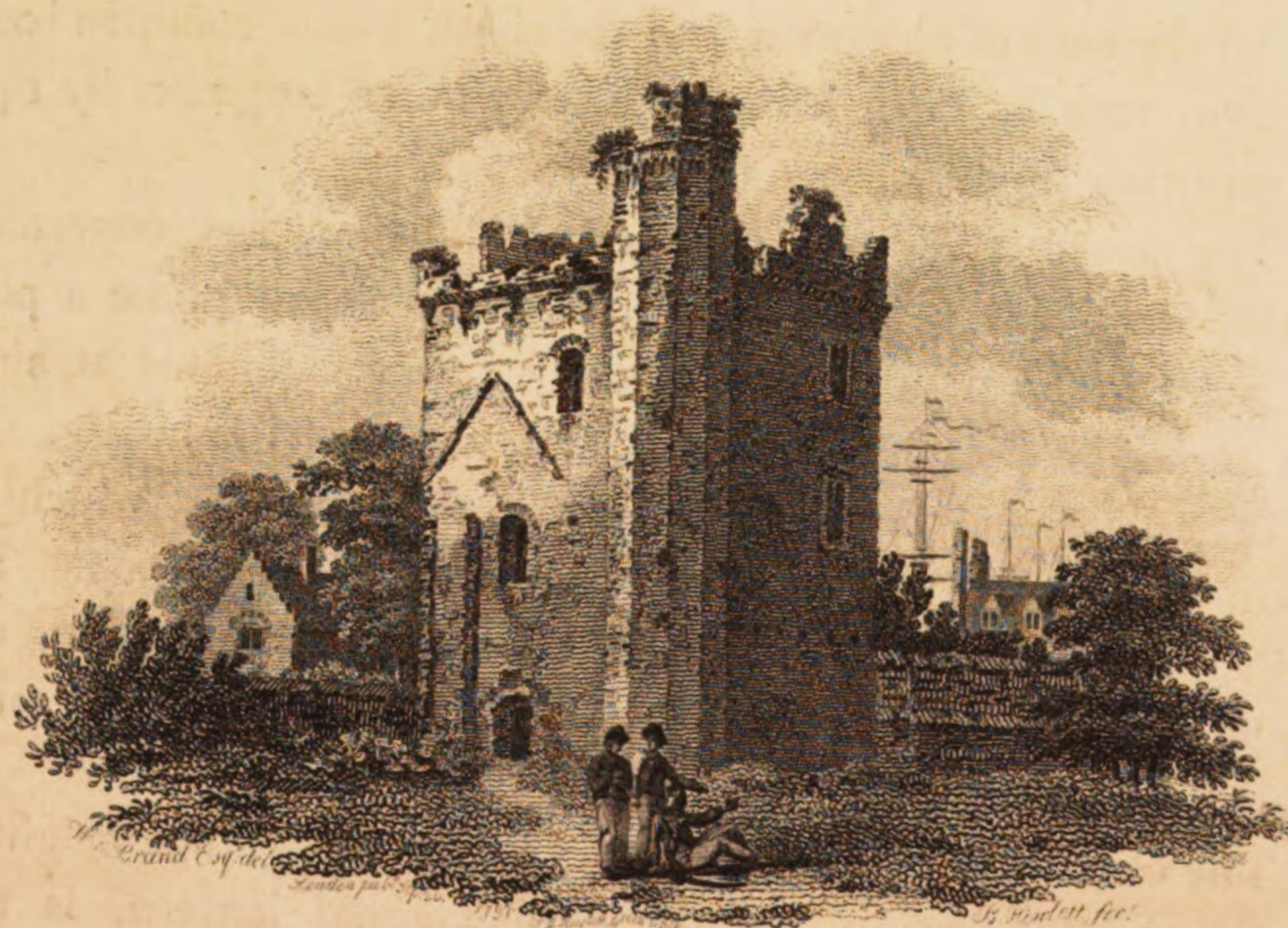
The town is lighted, watched, and paved, has convenient slabed foot-ways ; and is admitted to be as handsome a place as most in England. The inhabitants are estimated at about six thousand. It has two fairs, and two marts annually. On Wednesdays and Saturdays it has weekly markets, which are abundantly supplied with provisions of the best kind. The principal inns are the Peacock, White Hart, Red Lion, and Unicorn. Five miles from Boston is Frieston shore, much frequented for sea-bathing.

The church is an admirable Gothic structure ; the height of the tower, including its elegant octagonal lantern, is two hundred and eighty-two feet.

BOSTON.

This town has a considerable claim to antiquity; it carried on a great trade with the Hanse Towns; and being one of the staples for the export of wool, the Easterling merchants fixed in it their guild. Afterwards it fell into decay; but has rapidly recovered its former consequence by the inclosure of the neighbouring fens, which has given a surprising increase to its population, opulence, and trade.

Near the south-east quarter of the town, stand the remains of a building once the dwelling of Lord Hussey (who suffered decapitation at Lincoln in the time of Henry VIII.), now called Hussey Tower, which is the subject of the subjoined Vignette.







Drawn by T. Girtin.

Engraved by B. Hewlett.

Lincoln Cathedral.

LONDON, Published Feb^y 14. 1798, by Bart. Hewlett, Green Walk, Black Friar's Road.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

ABOUT the year 1088, Bishop Remigius, on his translation to the see of Lincoln, laid the foundation of the present noble structure; the middle part of the west front was built by him, and is distinguishable by the history of the universal deluge cut in bas-relief over the door.

The Cathedral suffered much damage by fire soon after its erection; it was, however, considerably enlarged and improved by successive bishops, and from its great variety, is acknowledged to exhibit a perfect school for Gothic architecture.

In 1547, the spire on the great tower, equal in height to the tower itself, was blown down; and of late years, the same tower has been much enriched by an appropriate and ornamental embattlement, from the designs of Mr. Essex, of Cambridge.

“The late Earl of Burlington, who had a taste for architecture, and was as capable as any person of deciding the question of precedence, betwixt the churches of York and Lincoln, so long contested, accounted this by far the noblest Gothic structure in England, and York in no degree comparable to it. He even preferred the west front of Lincoln to any thing of the kind in Europe; and says, that whoever had the conducting of it, was well acquainted with the noblest buildings of old Rome, and had united some of their greatest beauties in that one work.”
(Gough's edition of Camden, Vol. II. p. 28.)

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln are not insensible of the beauties of the Cathedral, nor inattentive to its preservation: by a truly noble and liberal appropriation of part of the revenues of the church, they have been enabled to effect some judicious repairs, particularly the new pavement, lately completed.

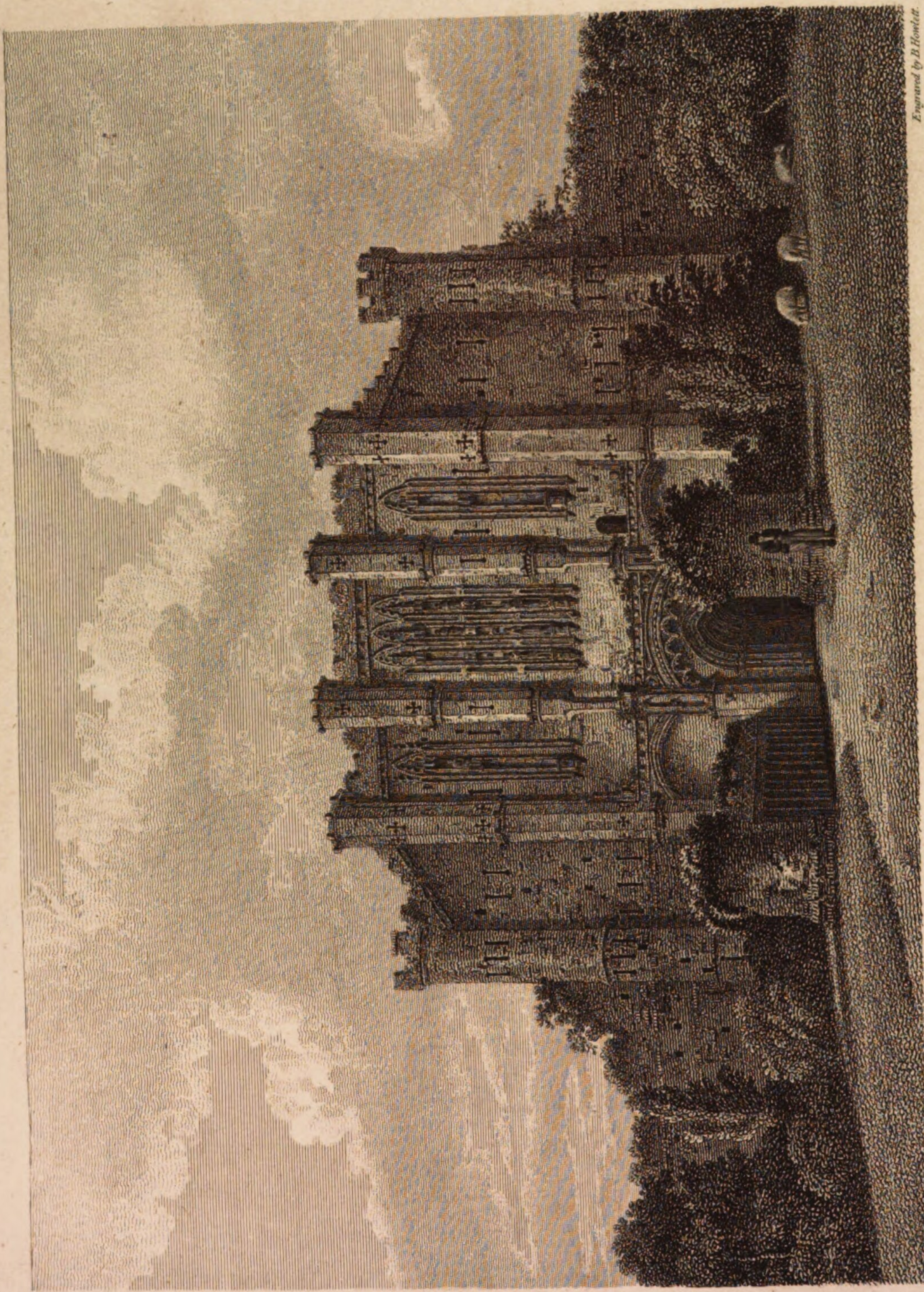
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says "there now belong to this noble Cathedral, besides the bishop, a dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, six archdeacons, fifty-two prebendaries, four priest vicars, eight lay vicars, or singing men, an organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, seven burghurst chanters, &c.

The revenues of this bishopric were valued, 26 Hen. VIII. at £2095. 12s. 5d.; and the common revenues of the Chapter, exclusive of the separate corpses, at £575. 8s. 2d.; but a great many of the manors and estates being granted from the bishopric (chiefly temp. Edw. VI.) it is now rated only at £830. 18s. 1½d.

This View, taken from the end of the street leading to the Castle, represents the west front of the Cathedral, with the south transept. The houses of this street form a picturesque foreground. Had the view been taken a few paces more to the south-west, that tower would have been detached from the centre one, but the effect of the above fore-ground would have been lost.

This and the former View, are contributed by the proprietor of the Drawings, James Moore, Esq. F. A. S. who visited this Cathedral in the year 1794, accompanied by Mr. Girtin.



Drawn by T. Girtin from a Sketch by Wm. S. Howlett Esq.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

West View of Thornton Abbey.

LONDON. Published July 3. 1798. by Bart^r Howlett. Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

WEST VIEW OF THORNTON ABBEY.

WILLIAM LE GROSS, Earl of Albermarle, and Lord of Holderness, A. D. 1139, founded a monastery of Black Canons here, and recommended it to the Blessed Virgin; according to Dugdale, it was first a priory, and they were introduced here from Kirkham, under one Richard their prior, who was made abbot in the year 1148, by Pope Eugenius III.

This abbey was endowed by its founder with many lands and revenues, and was also enriched by the liberal grants of many other charitably disposed persons. King Richard the First confirmed all its possessions, and Pope Celestine the Third granted them an exemption from the payment of certain tithes of cattle, &c. for their own use.

The Earl of Albermarle died about the year 1180, and is supposed to be interred within the walls of this abbey.

King Henry the Eighth, with his queen and attendants, in the year 1541, visited this abbey, when the whole monastery came out in a solemn procession to meet them, and during their stay, entertained them in a splendid manner. From the indulgence this monastery met with at the general dissolution, we may conclude that the King was pleased with the flattering attention here paid him, for though as an abbey it was suppressed, yet he reserved the greatest part of its possessions for the endowment of a college, which he erected in its place for a dean and prebendaries, to the honour of the holy and undivided Trinity.

As a college, however, it continued for a very short time; its dissolution being fully accomplished by Edward the Sixth, in the first year of his reign; when it was granted in exchange to the Bishop of Lincoln; its members however, it seems, were not

WEST VIEW OF THORNTON ABBEY.

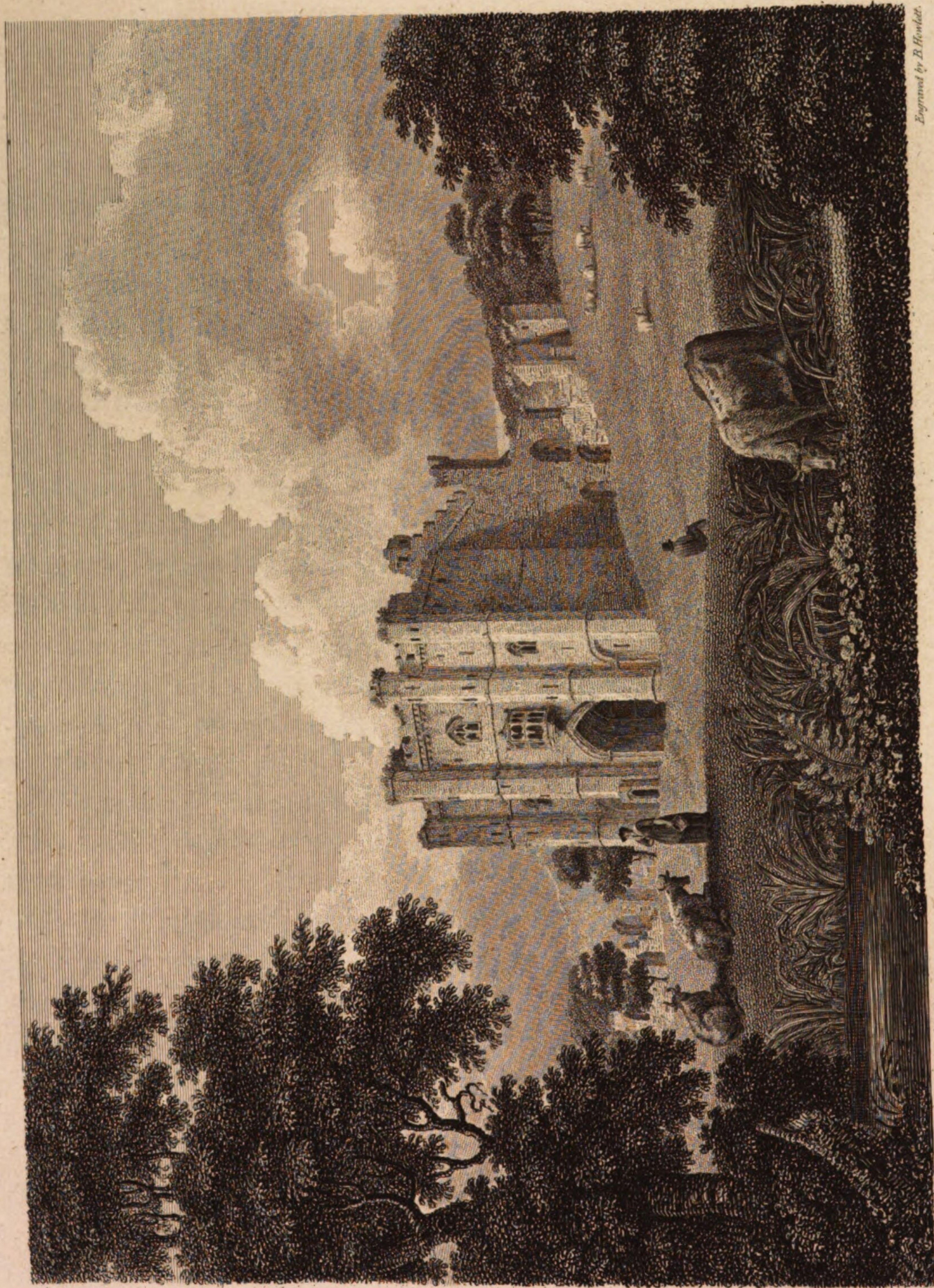
entirely left destitute, for according to Willis, nineteen of them had pensions in 1553. It was valued, 26 Henry the Eighth, at £594. 17s. 10d.

The principal part of this abbey now remaining is the gateway which fronts to the west, and seems to have been its only entrance. Suitable to the temper of the times in which it was founded, the different modes of architecture are used, both offensive and defensive, which give it a very threatening appearance. From the front of the gateway, projecting obliquely across the ditch, is a carriage-road, defended on each side by a wall, with internal arches supporting a battlement, and terminating in two round towers, between which was once placed a drawbridge.

The arch over the entrance is still perfect; over it, in front of the building, is a parapet about four feet broad, a small cell, which opens on this parapet, seems to have been the residence of a watchman or porter.

This front has been ornamented with handsome cornices, and with several figures placed in niches, some of which are still remaining.

On entering the archway there is a groove, which was once occupied by a portcullis; the roof of this archway is ornamented with curious rib-work, supported by elegant brackets, and having at the joints carved flowers and figures; part of the great doors are still pendent on their massy hinges, and are the only remaining wood-work now about the ruin.



East View of Thornton's Abbey.

LONDON. Published July 11. 1798. by Bart^r Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

EAST VIEW OF THORNTON ABBEY.

THE east view of the gateway of this abbey, though much inferior to the west, is not entirely destitute of ornament; the window over the archway is a fine piece of decayed workmanship, and worthy of particular attention.

On ascending a narrow winding staircase within one of the pillars next the archway, you enter a spacious apartment which most probably was the refectory, and over which, it is supposed, was the dormitory (a conjecture not at all improbable, as the canons settled here were such as usually had a common dormitory and refectory), but both, by the decay of their ceilings, are now exposed to the weather; the brackets which supported the ceilings are still partly remaining, and are composed of half-length human figures, which, by their distortions, seem to be represented as in purgatory.

On the east side of the refectory, and open therewith, is a small chamber, in which is the window beforementioned, having on each side a small recess in the wall; the one a piscina, quite perfect, the other most probably for the chrism and sacred elements; the rest of the building chiefly consists of narrow passages, and a number of small cells.

To the east of the gateway, at a little distance, stand the ruins of the abbey church, which seems formerly to have been a considerable pile of building; the chapter-house (an east view of which is given as a vignette to this description) is octagonal, and is still partly remaining. A little to the south of this ruin stood the abbot's lodgings, the remains of which are converted into a farm house; one room in which is noticed by most visitors, having its ceiling supported by pillars and pointed arches.

EAST VIEW OF THORNTON ABBEY.

This house, in its former state, was once the residence of a respectable family; Edward Skinner, Esq. who married Anne, the daughter of Sir William Wentworth (brother to the unfortunate Earl of Strafford), lived and died here; he and his family, with Lady Eliza Wentworth, the widow of Sir William, are interred in the chancel of the adjoining parish church of Goxhill.

In the Harleian MSS. the arms of Mortimer, in three shields, having between the two uppermost a pastoral staff, are said to be the arms of this abbey.

The site of this abbey adjoins the parish of Thornton Curtis, distant about five miles from Barton, and for several years belonged to the family of Sir Richard Sutton, Baronet; and is now the property of George Uppleby, Esquire.





Gate - Burton.

LONDON, Published Nov: 15. 1798, by BARR: BOWLER, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

GATE BURTON.

THE house and grounds described in this Engraving, are situate nearly five miles south of Gainsborough, and fourteen miles north-west of Lincoln, and are the property of William Hutton, Esq. by whose father the house was erected about the year 1765. It is a regular plain building of brick ; but of a colour so nearly resembling stone, as not to be distinguishable from it at a small distance.

The grounds are terminated, on the west, by the river Trent, to which there is a gentle and partly irregular descent from the house of nearly half a mile. The river, which forms a striking and very beautiful feature in the place, could not be introduced into this view of the house.

The building which is the subject of the Vignette (though not of regular architecture) has an agreeable effect, and was also erected by the last owner about the year 1747 ; it is situated on the north-west of the house, and surrounded by plantations and pleasure grounds, covering the sides and summit of a cliff, the foot of which is washed by the river, winding beyond it with peculiar beauty, through rich meadows, further than the eye can reach.

The ancient village of Littleburgh on the opposite bank of the river, with its ferry, are interesting objects from the pleasure grounds. This village was the *Agelocum* of the Romans, and a station nearly at the middle point of a Roman way leading from Doncaster to the Foss Road on Lincoln Heath.

GATE BURTON.

These Engravings were taken from Drawings made by Mr. Claude Nattes in the year 1793, at the expence of the proprietor, William Hutton, Esquire, who has liberally permitted them to appear in this Work.





Drawn by T. Girtin.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

Boston Church.

LONDON, Published Jan^y 10. 1799, by Bart^l Howlett Green Walk, Black Friar's Road.

BOSTON CHURCH.

IN the year 1309, on the Monday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, were laid the foundations of the tower of Boston Church, nine feet below the bottom of the river Witham, which flows by the same, upon a very deep bed of clay. The first stone was placed by dame Margery Tilney, who gave five pounds sterling towards the work; John Truesdale, the vicar, and Richard Stephenson, a merchant of the town, gave each the like sum. The tower is 300 feet high, and is ascended by 365 steps. From the top of it is a view of the most fruitful flat country of Holland (one of the three divisions or parts of the county of Lincoln)—of the German ocean,—the cathedral of Lincoln,—and a multitude of churches and ancient castles. The church is much older than the tower; and is dedicated to Botolph, the tutelar saint of mariners. Its length is equal to the height of the tower. It is 100 feet wide; has 52 windows, and 12 beautifully slender pillars.

This church has not any transept; but is supposed to be the largest in the kingdom without cross aisles; the middle aisle is extremely grand and lofty; the cieling is of Irish oak, and represents a stone roof, consisting of 14 groined arches, with light span-drels, curiously moulded, and by their elegant curves, intersections, and embossments, produce a beautiful effect, lighted by 28 windows between the springs of the respective arches.

The roofs of the north and south aisles were formerly lined by flat ceilings, divided into a great number of compartments, each ornamented with historical painting; but being much impaired, other ceilings have been lately put up, in some respect to agree with that of the middle aisle.

The body of the church is divided by an open screen into two

BOSTON CHURCH.

unequal parts; that on the west side being about one-third, forms a noble area, the largest perhaps to be seen in any parish church; that on the east side, being two-thirds, is appropriated to the performance of divine worship.

At the east end of the body of the church, in a noble arch, stands a large organ, and under it are steps leading to the chancel, which is a spacious and lofty building, having on each side ranges of stalls, the seats ornamented with grotesque carvings; over which were formerly canopies embellished with Gothic foliage and fret-work. The altar is of oak, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship of the Corinthian order; a few years since, it was enriched by the gift of William Smith, Esq. (formerly town clerk), with a painting executed by P. Mequignon, being a copy of Rubens's celebrated picture, "The taking down from the cross," painted for the cathedral at Antwerp, but conveyed from thence to Paris by the French in 1794.

The library, well stored with old books, is over the south porch, which being the principal entrance into the church, great pains were taken to give it appropriate ornament: under this porch was a crypt, now used as a reservoir for rain water.

This View was taken on the west bank of the river Witham, and represents the south front of the church, with the porch above-mentioned, and the south and west fronts of the tower.

It is a generally received opinion, that the steeple was built after a model from the great church at Antwerp; however this may be, those who compare it with the print of the latter, drawn and etched by Hollar, in 1649, will observe a great similarity between them.



Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by R. Corbould.

South from Thorpe Hall.

LONDON. Published May 1799. by Bart. Howlett. Green Walk. Blackfriars Road.

LOUTH.

LOUTH is situated in the division of Lindsey, 28 miles east of the city of Lincoln, and 36 miles from the port of Boston, on the extremity of the district called the Wolds. It is built in a valley watered by the river Lud, from which the town derives its name; and is nearly surrounded by hills, except towards the east, where the marshes extend to the sea, which is 12 miles distant. On the south side of the town, there is an eminence planted with large trees, called Julian's Bower, which commands an extensive prospect, and serves as a mark for mariners at sea.

It is a town corporate, governed by a warden and six assistants, and has weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs annually. Here is a free grammar school founded by King Edward the Sixth; and another school founded by Dr. Mapletoft, for the instruction of eighteen poor boys in the English language: several charitable donations have been left to the poor of this town at different periods.

The church, which is dedicated to Saint James, is a spacious and lofty structure, exhibiting a noble specimen of Gothic architecture: the height of its celebrated steeple and spire is 288 feet.

In the year 1770, the river Lud was made navigable from Tetney Haven to Louth; which, by opening a communication with the ports of Hull and Boston, is attended with great advantage to this place, and its vicinity: a subscription was also raised a few years since, to introduce the manufacture of worsted stuffs, by inviting hither workmen in the various branches, which has added greatly to the population and improvement of the town.

LOUTH.

At Louth Park, about one mile eastward of the town, there formerly stood an abbey, founded in the year 1139, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, for monks of the Cistercian order, who were introduced here from Fountain's Abbey, in Yorkshire. A small rivulet, still called Monks' Dyke, probably supplied this place with water: the remains of the abbey are represented in the annexed Vignette.

The view of the town was taken in 1794, from the grounds of Thorp Hall; and exhibits the church, the bridge, then lately erected, and the entrance to one of the principal streets, called West Gate.





Tattershall Castle.

LONDON: Published May 1st 1799 by Bart. Howlett, Green Walk, Black Friars Road.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

TATESHALL, or Tattershall, is situate in the division of Lindsey, distant from Lincoln 22 miles, from Boston 14, from Horncastle 9 miles; and stands on the bank of the Bane, a small river that falls into the Witham. About two hundred yards south from the town is the church; and nearly eighty yards west from the latter stands the Castle, the subject of the annexed Plate. The view was taken in 1798, on the south-west angle, and represents the west and south fronts; the former of which gave light to the principal apartments, and in the latter is the entrance to the great room on the ground floor.

The tower is a rectangular brick building of exquisite workmanship, flanked by four octagonal turrets; the walls in some parts are fifteen feet thick, and present a vast and compact mass of brickwork, especially the ponderous groined arches of the vaults which support the ground-floor.

At the Conquest, William bestowed the lordship of Tateshall, with many other estates, on Eudo and Pinson, two of his Norman nobles. These chiefs divided the Conqueror's bounty between them, when Tateshall fell to the share of the former. Eudo was succeeded by a son Hugh Fitz-Eudo, a devout man, who in 1139 founded an abbey for Cistercian monks at Kirkstead near Tateshall; Hugh was followed, in regular descent, by Robert, Philip, and Robert (the second); this Robert, in 1201, for a well managed goshawk, procured a grant from King John, for the inhabitants of Tateshall to hold a weekly market on Friday; he was succeeded by a son and heir, Robert (the third of that name). This Robert obtained a licence about 1230, from Henry III. to build a castle on his manor of Tateshall; from

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

him Eudo's family was continued in regular succession by Roberts the fourth, fifth, and sixth; the last of whom dying in his minority, Eudo's male line became extinct, and a sister and co-heiress named Joan, having Tateshall for her portion, married Sir Simon Driby; whose daughter and heir Alice married Sir William Bernack; their son and heir John left a daughter Maud, his heiress, and she married Sir Ralph Cromwell.

The Cromwells fixed their residence here in 1399; Sir Ralph was succeeded by his son Ralph, and the latter by a son named Ralph also, who was made Treasurer of the Exchequer in 1433, by Henry VI.; subsequent to which he built the present brick castle, and died in 1455, leaving no issue; his three aunts became co-heiresses, when Elizabeth married Sir John Clifton.

Henry VII. in 1487, granted the manor to Margaret Countess of Richmond, and in the year following entailed it upon the Duke of Richmond; who dying without issue, Henry VIII. granted it, by letters patent, in 1520, to the Duke of Suffolk; which grant Edward VI. confirmed in 1547.

In 1551, the same king passed the lordship, &c. in fee, to Edward Lord Clinton, afterward Earl of Lincoln; of this family Edward and Francis died at Tattershall Castle, about 1693; of one of whom various anecdotes are yet related in the neighbourhood, respecting the corpulence of the fat lord. The manor, &c. is now (1799) the property of Lord Fortescue; whose father came in possession of it by marriage with Bridget, an heiress of the Clinton family.



Engraved by B. Howell.

Drawn by The Rev. Charles Turner F.S.A.

Little Staunton.

LONDON, Published Oct. 1790, by Bart. Howell, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

LITTLE PAUNTON.

LITTLE PAUNTON is a small village, situated on the banks of the river Witham, in a beautiful valley three miles south of Grantham, and near the great North road.

According to the authority of Camden and Dr. Stukely, it is a place of very high antiquity; and in its neighbourhood were several military stations and villas, at the time when Britain was a province of the Roman empire.

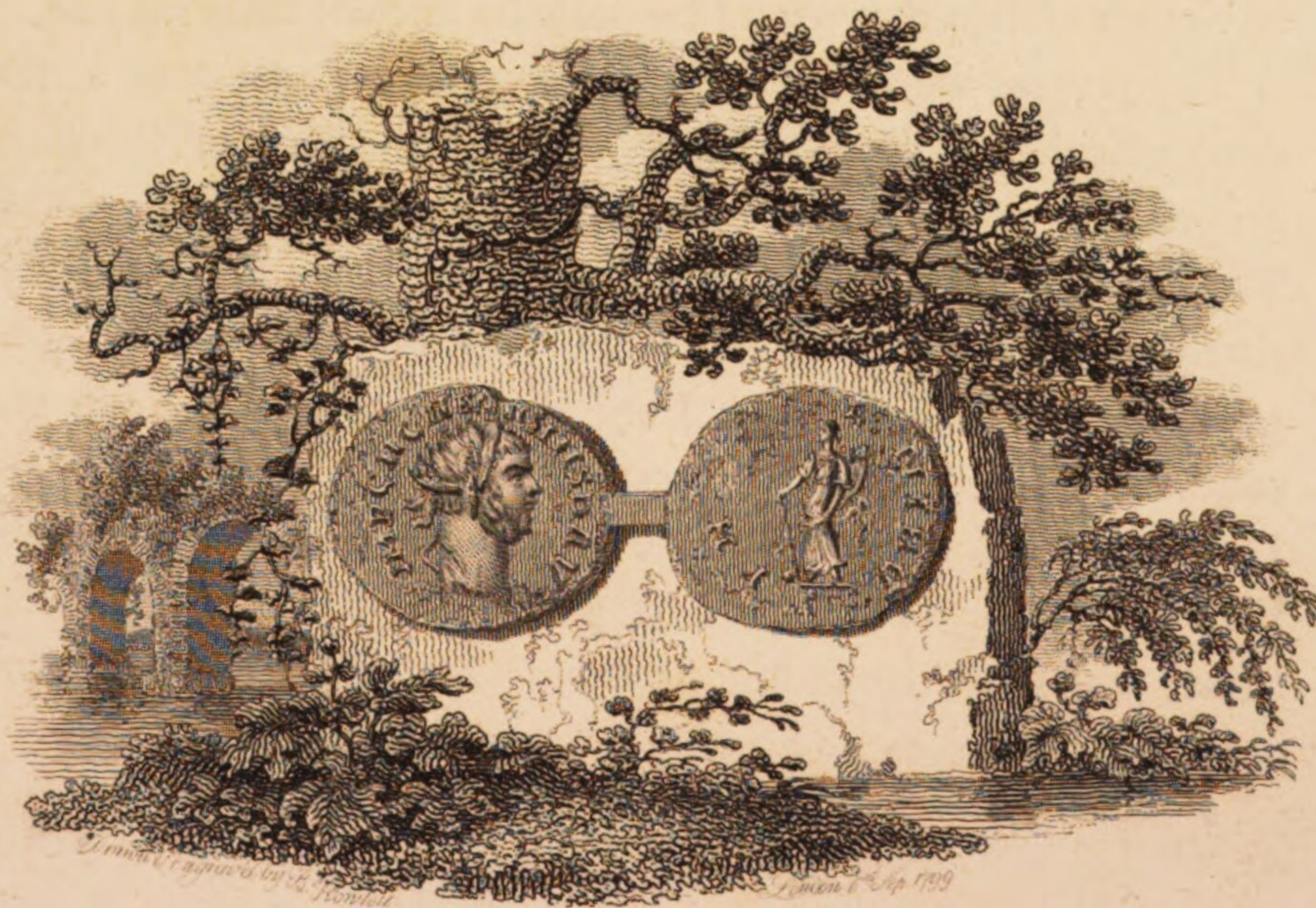
Several pieces of antiquities have at different times been found here, such as fragments of tessellated pavements, and coins of ancient workmanship; and, according to Camden, it is curious to observe, that this place has derived its present name, from there having been formerly a bridge erected here over the river; from this circumstance it was called by the Romans, *ad Pontem* (the Latin phrase, *ad pontem*, signifying to the bridge), and now by corruption, Ponton, or Paunton. There are however at present no remains existing, either of the bridge, or of any other edifice that would bespeak its ancient consequence.

The present view represents the south-west aspect of a modern mansion, which, together with the lordship of Paunton, are now the residence and property of William Pennyman, Esq. The house is handsomely built of stone, and stands delightfully, situated on a lawn surrounded by trees of the most luxuriant growth. It was begun by Lord Witherington, who built the south side, and after his decease it was purchased by William Day, Esq. who bequeathed it to his relation, James Pennyman, Esq. the father of the present possessor, who built the west front; but notwithstanding its having been erected at different periods, it preserves a harmony and unity of design.

LITTLE PAUNTON.

The river Witham, with its banks clothed with hanging wood and flowing near it, the beautiful spire of Grantham church in the distance, form, from several points of view, a pleasing and picturesque scene; and the river is as remarkable for the purity of its water, as for its meandering course through the adjacent winding vale.

The Vignette represents the obverse and reverse of an ancient copper coin, engraved the same size as the original, in the possession of William Pennyman, Esq. which was dug up in a field near the house, a few years since.





Drawn by T. Girtin.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

South Church.

LONDON. Published Oct. 1. 1799. by Bart^r Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

LOUTH CHURCH.

THE beautiful steeple, by far the most elegant part of the whole structure, was begun in the year 1501, under the direction of John Cole, a master mason, or architect, who conducted the work about four years; after which period the building kept progressively advancing under the direction and management of three successors, Lawrence and William Lemying, with Christopher Scune; the latter, however, appears to have taken the most active part, and the whole of this stately edifice was completed in fifteen years, at the expense of £305. 7s. 5d. as appears from an ancient MS. still extant.

The stone was brought from Wilsford and Hazleborough, near Ancaster, and cost 3s. 4d. per load bringing from thence to Louth, a distance of about forty miles.

According to an account delivered in by the last named architect, the spire appears to have reached the immense height of three hundred and sixty feet.

In 1587, the top, or large flat stone which covered the summit of the building, was blown off, and fell into the body of the church, bringing down with it several yards of the spire, which was, however, repaired the following year, at the expense of £30.

On the 11th of October, 1634, the spire was blown down, and the present, under the direction of one Thomas Turner, was erected, whose charge amounted to £81. 7s.

The height of the tower is one hundred and forty-eight feet, and of the spire one hundred and thirty-four, which, with six feet, from the top stone to the weather-cock, makes the whole two hundred and eighty-eight feet. The pinnacles, which are

LOUTH CHURCH.

four, and surround the base of the spire, reckoning from the bottom of the battlements to their points, are forty-nine feet and a half high, and are connected to the centre spire by spandrels of light and elegant workmanship.

On the inside of the steeple, fifty-three feet from the bottom, is a gallery quite round, guarded by a Gothic balustrade, upon the bottom of which lie the timbers that support the ringing chamber; this floor entirely takes away the beauty of the interior part, and evidently destroys one grand idea of the architect; for by this obstruction, the eye is prevented from extending thirty-three feet higher, where the termination of the view would be highly gratifying, by seeing the whole finished with a handsome dome, composed of groined arches, the centre of which forms a circle five feet in diameter.

On the outside, at eighty-eight feet from the ground, is another gallery guarded by a parapet wall, from whence, as well as from the top, are some charming prospects. On the west for several miles, are seen the Wolds; and on the east, is a view of a fine fertile country, with large tracts of marsh land, bounded by the German ocean.

The body of this church appears to be much more ancient than the steeple, and most certainly is built of very inferior materials; but the window at the east end is universally allowed to be a piece of very fine and excellent workmanship.



Drawn by T. Girtin.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

North East View of Tattershall Castle.

LONDON. Published March 11800. by Burt. Howlett, Green Walk, Black Friars Road.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

A SOUTH-WEST View of Tattershall Castle, as it appeared in 1798, having been before presented, the north and east sides are here exhibited, by the annexed Engraving, from a drawing made at the same time.

It was built between the years 1433 and 1455, by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell; and is raised upon vast arched vaults, extending from their centre through the angles of the tower, into the bases of the turrets: under the crown of these vaults was a deep well, now filled up.

The east wall is of great thickness; and in it are several narrow rooms and galleries, curiously arched, through which were the communications from the great stairs in the south-east turret to the principal apartments in the several stories; it also contains the chimneys.

On the ground floor is a large open fire-place, beautifully ornamented with foliage, and compartments charged with the Cromwell arms, treasurers' purses, and other devices; on the second floor there was also a large fire-place, but much inferior to the first mentioned; over these was a third floor: and above the whole a grand platform or flat roof, which, as well as the several floors, are entirely destroyed.

All these apartments received light from large windows on the south, the west, and north sides of the tower; the windows in the east wall being much less, served to give light to the narrow rooms and passages inclosed in that wall only.

The main walls of the tower were not carried higher than the grand platform. Here a very capacious machicolation inclosed the tower; upon which, and part of the main walls, there is a parapet of great thickness; in which are arches, designed to secure the people employed over the machicolations. Upon these arches is

TATTERSHALL CASTLE.

laid a second platform and parapet, with embrasures. Above these the turrets rise to a considerable height; they are embattled, and were terminated by spires covered with lead.

In the account of the South-west View it was observed, that Hugh Fitz Eudo, the second Lord of Tattershall, founded an abbey for Cistercian monks at Kirkstead, near Tattershall, in the year 1139; a small remain of which being standing in 1799, has been chosen for the subjoined Vignette. The annual revenue of this abbey at the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII. amounted to *£.286 2s. 7d.* The site was granted 30 Henry VIII. to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and is now the property of Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke, near Lincoln; for which city he is one of the Representatives in Parliament.





Designed by R. C. C. from a sketch by M. T. D. Esq.

Engraved by J. Howlett.

Grimsthorpe Castle.

LONDON. Published in 1800. by Bart. Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE.

G RIMSTHORPE CASTLE, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, is situated in the parish of Edenham, four miles and an half from Bourn. It is an irregular structure, and appears to have been erected at different periods.

Richard Bertie, Esq. ancestor of the present Duke, became possessed of this castle by his marriage with Catherine, daughter of William Lord Willoughby de Eresby, and widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; from whom descended Peregrine, created Baron Willoughby de Eresby by Queen Elizabeth, and hereditary Lord High Chamberlain of England.

This family, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, has been advanced to the honours of Earl and Marquis of Lindsey, and Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven.

The south-east tower of the Castle was probably built as early as the time of Henry III. for a tower of defence, being the frustum of an embattled pyramid, containing a winding staircase, and a small room in the upper part, with windows after the manner of those in old castles.

The east, west, and south fronts, were erected about the time of Henry VIII. The ground floor of the east front consists entirely of offices; and in the upper part is the principal dining-room, adorned with pictures, chiefly portraits; a drawing room at each end, and the state bed room. The west and south fronts consist of a great number of small rooms.

In the north-west tower is a beautiful chapel; and in the north-east tower is the kitchen.

The north front was built under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh, between the years 1722 and 1723, and contains a noble hall, of vast dimensions, being an hundred and ten feet in length, including the stairs at each end which lead to the

GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE.

principal apartments, and forty feet in breadth ; its height is forty feet, including the dome. The subjects of the figures in this front are the Rape of Proserpine, and Hercules and Antæus ; and in the center are placed the arms of the family of Bertie.

About a mile from the castle there was formerly an abbey, known by the name of Valle-Dei Abbey, founded by Gilbert le Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln ; its annual revenue at the dissolution was valued at £124. 5s. 11d. according to Dugdale. This abbey was granted by Henry VIII. to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. The scite of the abbey has been lately examined, by order of the present Duke of Ancaster, for the purpose of tracing its foundations, and it appears to have occupied a considerable space.

The park is sixteen miles in circumference, and contains a great number of red and fallow deer. On the east side of the castle, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, is the hamlet of Grimsthorpe : from this part there is a very extensive view over the lordship of Edenham ; and on the west side is a beautiful lawn descending about half a mile, where there are two lakes of water, containing together an hundred acres ; beyond which a rising ground extends half a mile farther, where a grove of forest trees terminate the park on that side. On the north side of the castle there is an avenue, the width of the north front, extending three quarters of a mile, and on the south are the gardens.

In the Vitruvia Britannica there are elevations of Grimsthorpe, as designed by Sir John Vanbrugh ; in whose buildings, according to Sir Joshua Reynolds, there is a greater display of imagination, than is to be found perhaps in any other.

The view of the castle here given, exhibits the north and west fronts, done from a sketch taken on the spot in July, 1799.



Kirtley Church.

LONDON, Published Oct. 1. 1851. by Bart^l Hewitt Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

KIRTON CHURCH.

KIRTON, or Kirkton, is in the division of Holland and hundred of Kirton; distant from Boston $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, from Spalding 12, and from London 111; it is at this time (1800) not more than a large village, but being formerly possessed of a weekly market, an annual fair, and giving name to the hundred in which it is situate, is generally admitted to have been of no inconsiderable consequence; above any of these considerations, the beautiful collegiate-built church is alone sufficient to prove its former respectability.

This beautiful structure, the admiration of travellers, stands on the north side of the great road from Boston to London; the interior dimensions of the church from east to west, including the chancel, are one hundred and seventy-five feet, and the breadth fifty-four.

The north and south transepts extend one hundred and one feet, and are fifty-one feet in breadth.

The body of the church, as well as both transepts, consist of three aisles, the roofs of which are very lofty, the former supported by ten round slender pillars, the latter by four remarkable small clustered columns each.

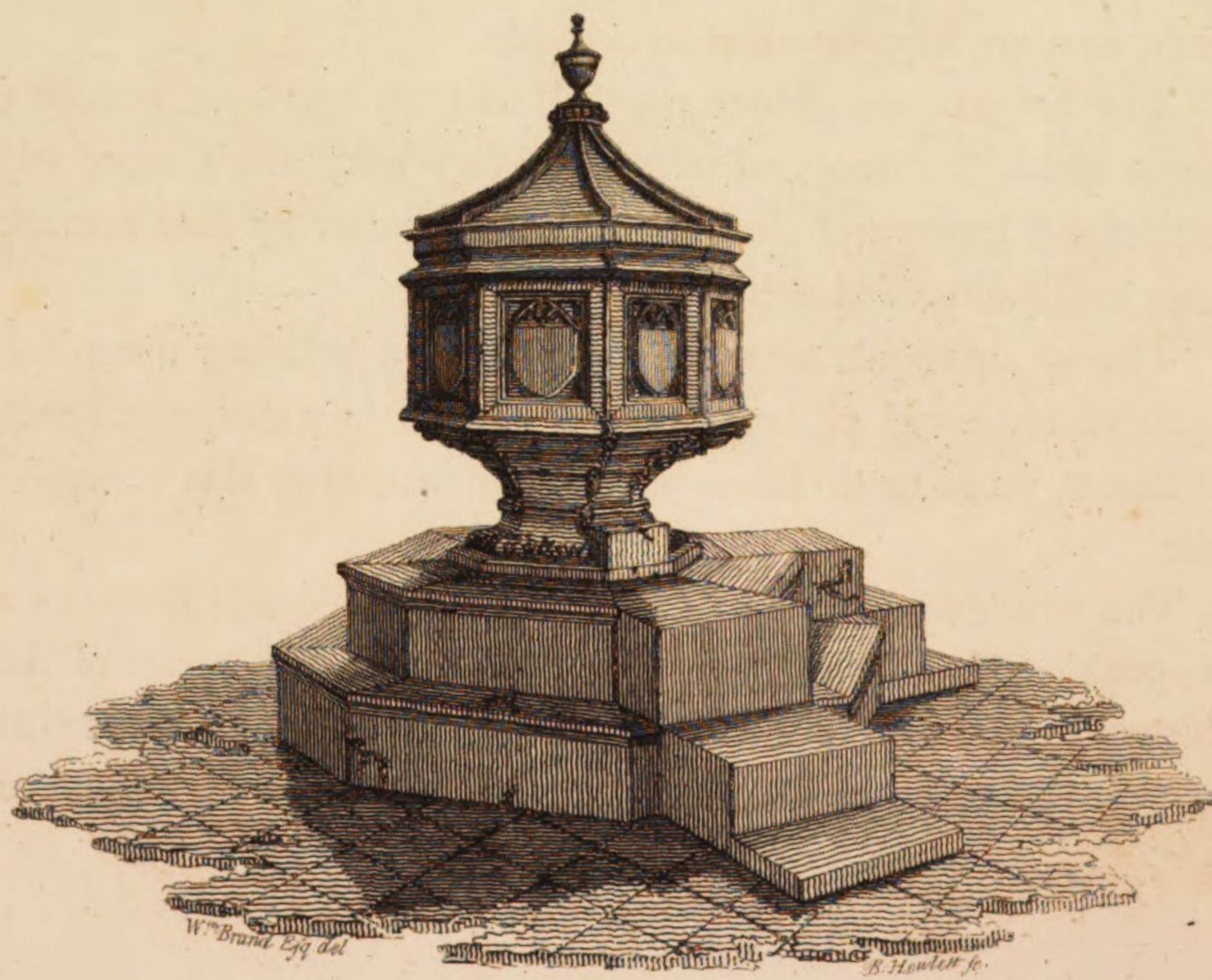
The tower stands over the centre of the building upon four massive clustered pillars, one of which is in a dangerous state of decay, so as to threaten instant destruction to this venerable pile.

The windows are pointed, and of that style which allows a supposition that this church was built in the latter part of the thirteenth century; but the west entrance has the appearance of a much earlier period, and indicates that the present structure

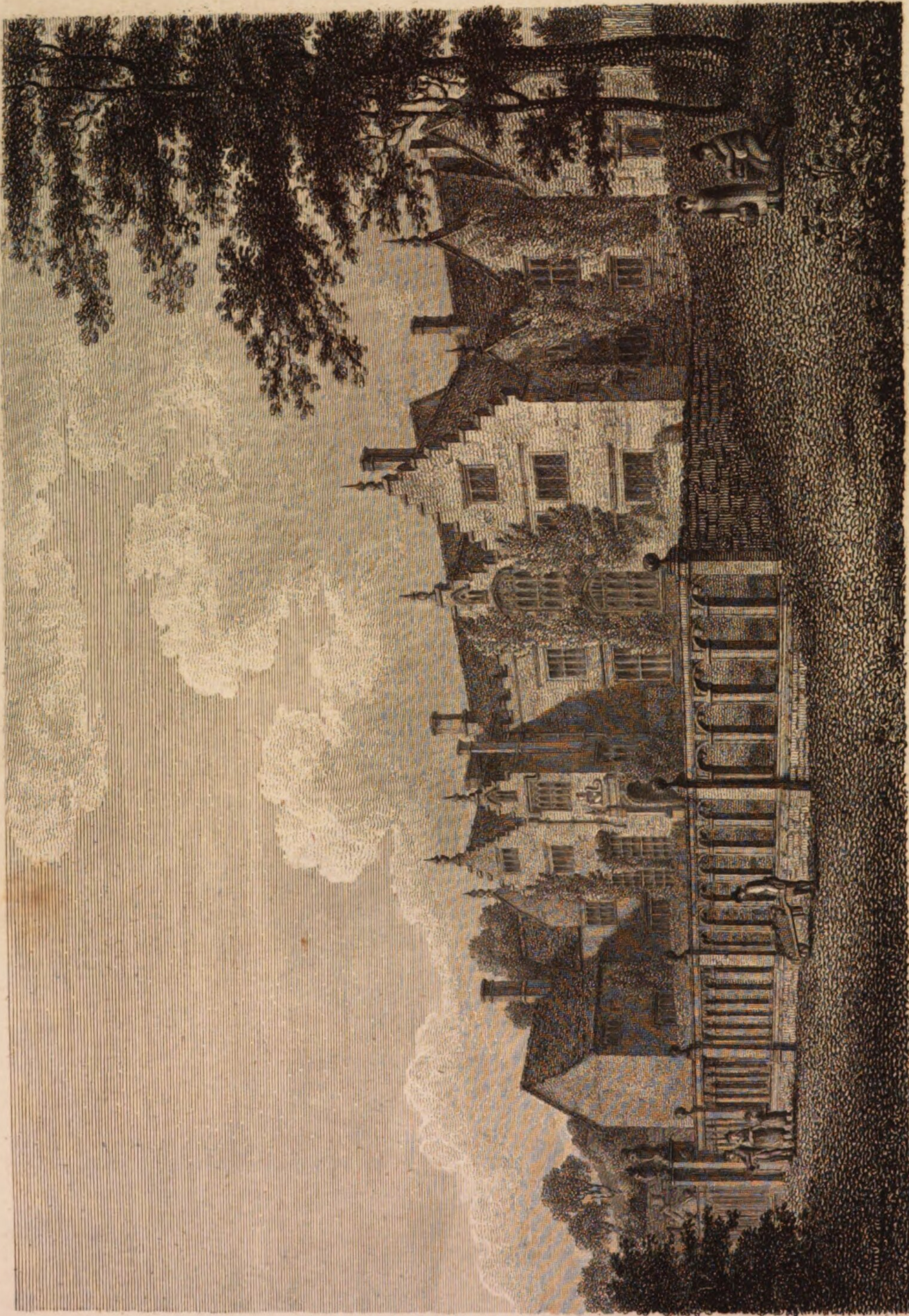
KIRTON CHURCH.

was erected on the site of an edifice, which had a claim to great antiquity.

The Vignette subjoined represents the font as it appeared in 1800, near four hundred years from the time it was built; the Latin inscription, on its pedestal, has been preserved from the mischiefs of cleaning, painting, and injudicious emendations, by Mr. Gough's inserting it in his additions to Camden, Vol. II. page 242; and may be read, "Pray ye for the soul of Alaun Burton, who caused this font to be erected in the year of our Lord 1405."







Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by J. Bourne.

Harleston Manor House.

LONDON Published Oct 5th 1800 by Burtth Howlett, Green Walk, Black Priors Road.

HARLAXTON MANOR-HOUSE.

HARLAXTON is a village three miles south-west from Grantham: a spring, the source of the small river Mowbeck, rises in the village, through which it runs in its course to the river Witham, into which it falls on the north side of Grantham.

The lordship of Harlaxton contains about two thousand four hundred acres: George de Ligne Gregory is Lord of the Manor, and the greatest proprietor. The parish is a Rectory, of the yearly value of about £400. in the patronage of the Church of Salisbury. The Reverend Henry Dodwell is the present Rector. The church of Harlaxton is large, for a village, hath a spire, and a spacious chancel with three aisles. The canal from Nottingham to Grantham goes through this lordship; there is also a turnpike-road from Leicester, through Melton Mowbray to Grantham, which passes through the lordship of Harlaxton, very near to the village.

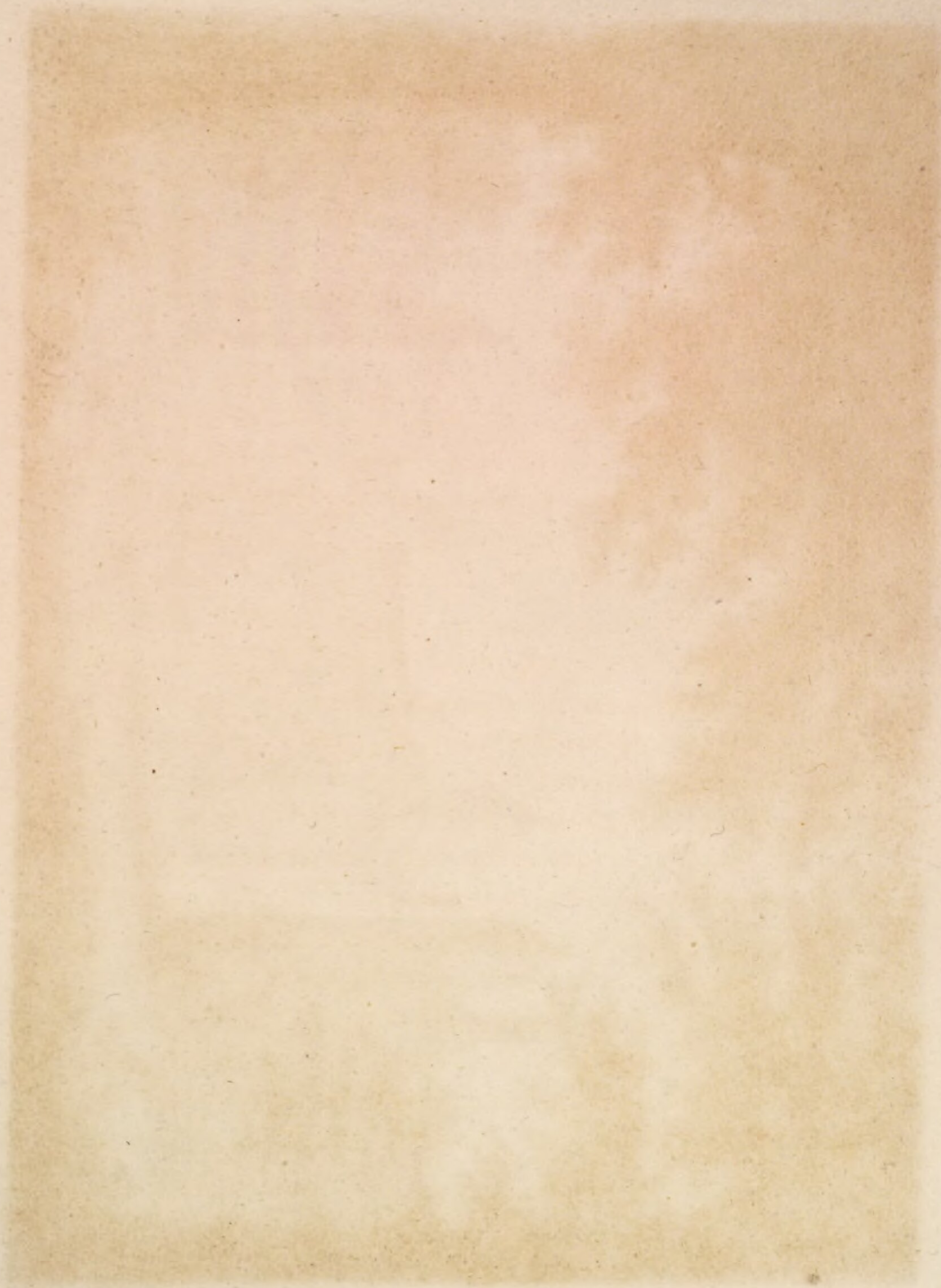
The manor and principal property in the lordship of Harlaxton, was, in the reign of King Henry VII. possessed by the family of Blewitt, and was afterwards purchased by Sir Daniel de Ligne, a Fleming of great property; who, with other opulent inhabitants of the Netherlands, took refuge in England, to avoid the persecutions against the Protestants by King Philip II. of Spain. Sir Daniel de Ligne not only purchased the greatest part of the lordship of Harlaxton, but the lordship of Stonesby, in the county of Leicester, with other estates in Norfolk, and in the city of London, and elsewhere.

The situation of the Manor-house is low, being at the foot of the high hills in front of it; from the summits of which are very

HARLAXTON MANOR-HOUSE.

extensive prospects, to the north and west, over a considerable part of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby. The garden, in the south front of the Manor-house, is surrounded with a deep and wide moat, filled with water, with a bridge over it; and the outer court (the entrance into which is through an arched stone gateway with double doors) in the north front, is surrounded with a high terrace, or mount of earth, planted with trees. The outer and inner courts are separated by a very beautiful Gothic balustrade of stone, with double iron gates in the centre.

The Manor-house, a very extensive pile of building of stone, two hundred and thirty-six feet in front, is very ancient, and hath a venerable and noble appearance. Sir Daniel de Ligne made very considerable additions to it, and greatly enlarged it: he built the long gallery, one hundred and nine feet in length, fourteen feet eight inches wide, and eleven feet two inches high, which, with the great dining-room, forty-four feet in length, and thirty-one feet wide, he fitted up with great expense, in a noble style, ornamenting the windows of both these rooms with very beautiful and valuable painted glass, the subjects of which are various: some represent remarkable events in the Roman history; others, are scriptural; others, emblematical, &c. In the bow-window in the great dining-room, are the coats of arms of De Ligne, De La Fontaine, De Cordes, and other relatives of the De Ligne family, who all emigrated together from the Netherlands at the same period, and purchasing estates in England, not far distant from each other, became residents here.





Engraved by B. Howlat.

Drawn by E. Corbould from a sketch by Mr. Tho. Esprit.

Nocton.

LONDON. Published March 12th 1802. by Bert. Howlett, Green Walk, Black Friars Road.

NOCTON.

NOCTON, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, is situated seven miles south-east from Lincoln, and formerly belonged to the Darcy's.

The greatest part of the old mansion being pulled down, was rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, Baronet, in the seventeenth century.

The park, pleasure-grounds, and plantations, were laid out in a very superior style, according to the prevailing taste of that time, though now modernized, and are carried on through variety of woods for several miles.

In the park stood a monastery of black friars, dissolved by King Henry the Eighth. The different prospects are very extensive; and near the house is, perhaps, the finest chesnut tree in England.

Dunstan Pillar, the subject of the Vignette, stands upon Lincoln Heath, two miles and a half south-west from Nocton; it was erected by Francis Dashwood, Esquire, in 1751, and was of great utility, the heath being then an extensive waste; but since that period the lands have been inclosed, which has rendered it wholly useless. It is a plain stone building, 92 feet in height, with an octagonal lantern on the top, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, surrounded at its base with a gallery, from which the prospects are delightful and extensive, including the city of Lincoln, with its magnificent cathedral. It stands in the centre of a square area, inclosed by a stone wall; and surrounded, except on the west, by plantations: at each corner of the wall is a small building, and on the north side a farm house has been recently erected.

NOCTON.

On the sides of the Pillar appear the following inscriptions :

North side.

TO LINCOLN,
V. MILES.

South side.

FROM THE CITY
CXX. MILES.

East side.

DUNSTAN PILLAR.

West side.

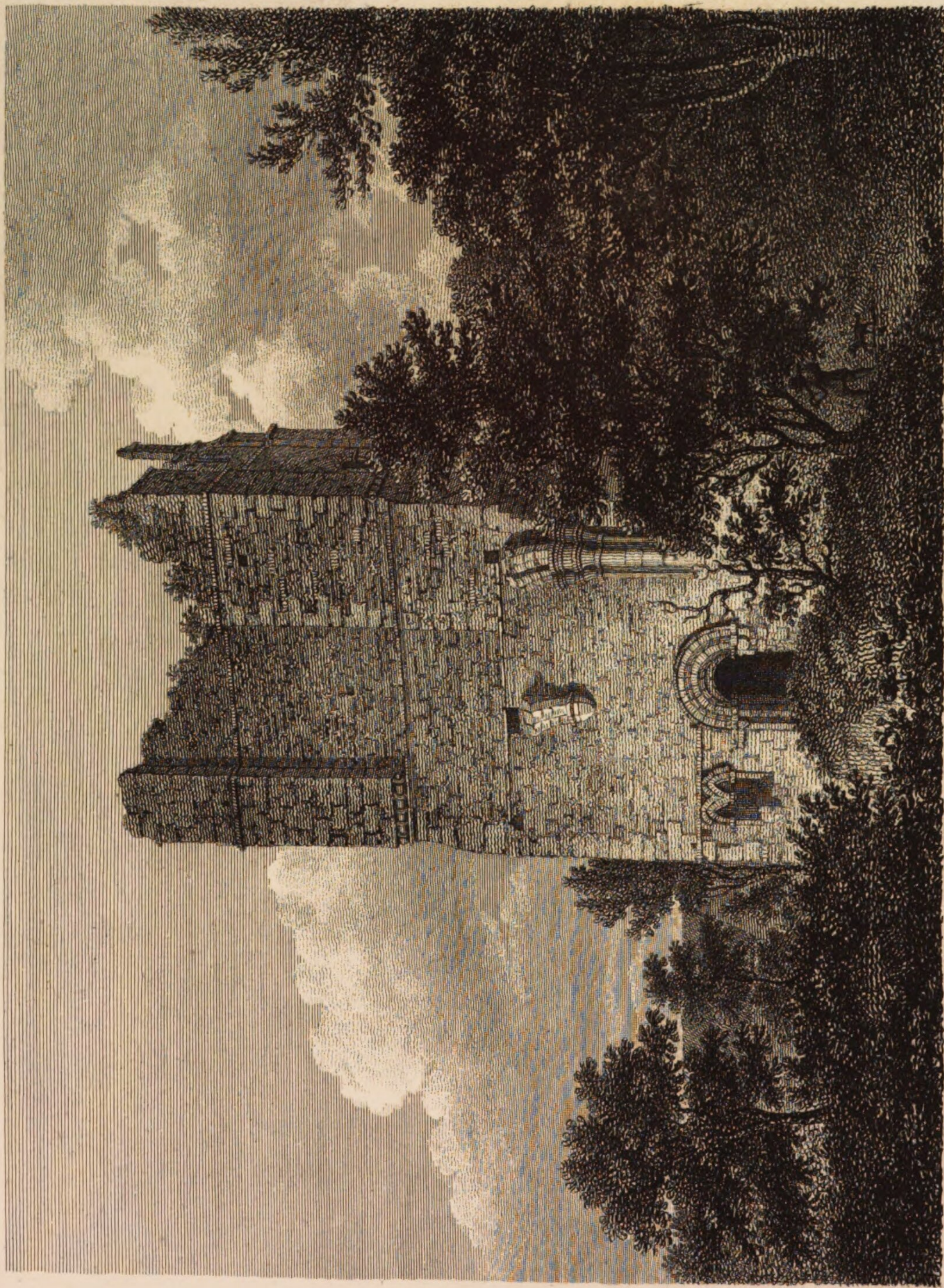
COLUMNAM HANC,
UTILITATI PUBLICÆ,

D. D. D.

F. DASHWOOD.

M.DCC.LI.





Drawn by W. Alexander from a sketch by M. T. Esprit

Engraved by B. Howlett

Temple Bar

LONDON, Published Feb'y 12th 1840, by Hart's Howlett, Green Walk, Blackfriars Road.

TEMPLE BRUER.

TEMPLE BRUER is situated near the centre of Lincoln Heath, about ten miles south of Lincoln, and one mile east of the Roman road leading from thence to Ancaster.

The structure that formerly gave celebrity to this place was a commandery of the Knights Templars, and founded by the Lady Matilda de Cauz, about the time of King Henry III. It was built after the form of the sacred temple that was situated near the holy sepulchre in the city of Jerusalem.

The family of De la Laund were considerable benefactors to this house, which was intirely suppressed in the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. when its revenues amounted to £184. 6s. 8d.

The view here given represents the remains of this ancient structure, sketched on the spot by Mr. Thomas Espin, of Louth, in June 1800, and exhibits the north, and a small part of the west side.

The tower is ascended by a winding stone stair-case at the north-west corner, which remains in a tolerable perfect state, and is accessible to the top of the ruin.

The lower apartment, which is used by the occupier of the adjoining farm house, is nearly intire, and is curiously arched on every side.

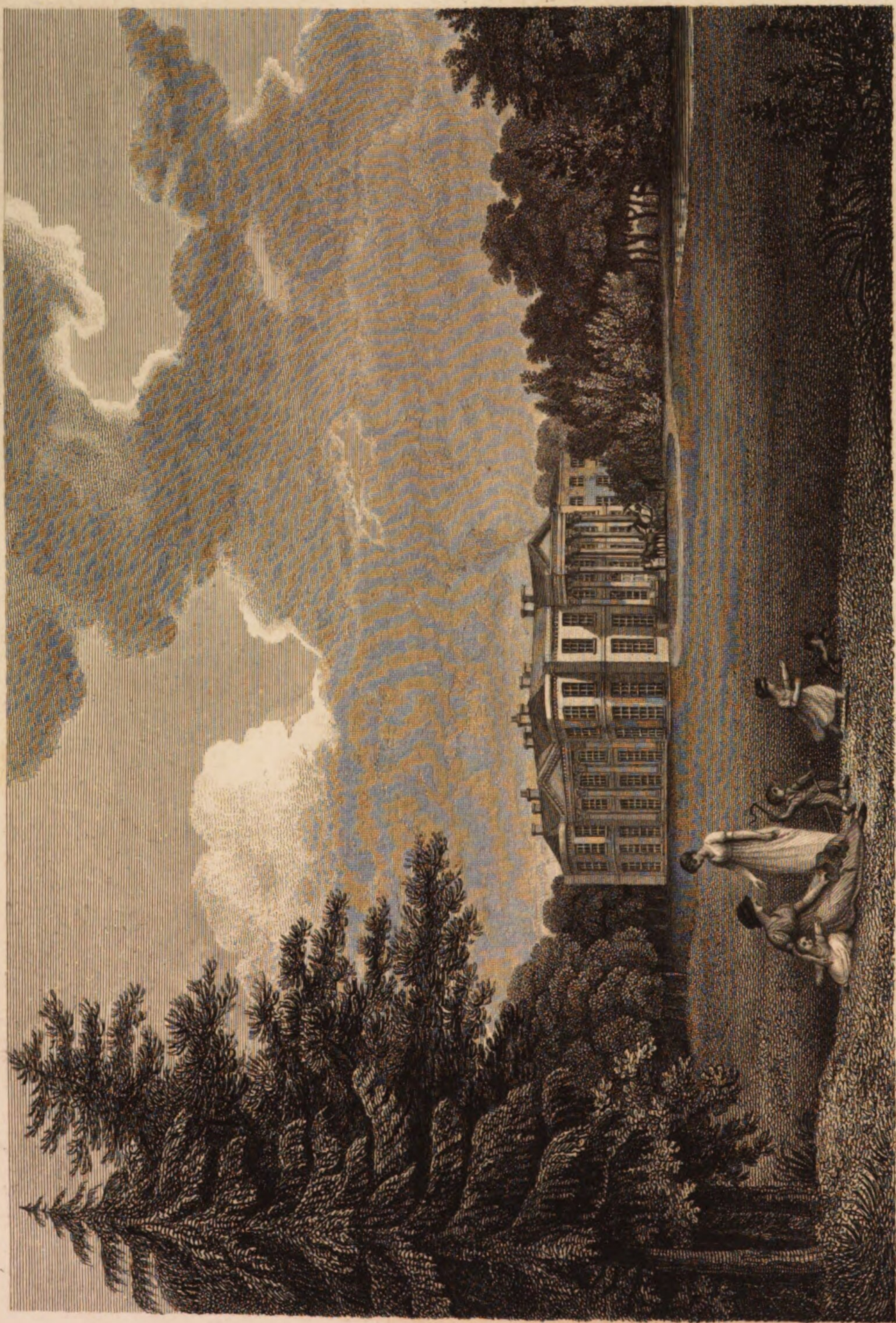
The building appears to have extended from this remain towards the north and west; probably an area might once have been inclosed, with a tower at each corner, after the manner of ancient fortifications; however there are no ruins or foundations extensive enough to determine, with any degree of precision, the truth of this conjecture.

“ Temple Bruer was, before 1183, a preceptory of Knights

TEMPLE BRUER.

Templars and Hospitallers. Here was, when Buck drew it, a round church after the model of the holy sepulchre, but now only the tower and some vaults. Leland says, there be great and vast buildings, but rude, at this place, and the east end of the temple is made opere circulari de more. Over against this place Dr. Stukeley saw a cross on a stone, cut through in the shape of that borne by the Knights Templars, which he supposed a boundary of their demesnes." Mr. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 248.

Interesting particulars of Temple Bruer may be seen in the British Museum, in Mr. Peck's MSS. Vol. IV. No. 4937, under the title Collectanea de Templariis.



Drawn by R. Corbould from a Sketch by M. John Espin.

Engraved by B. Howlett.

Willingham House.

LONDON, Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, 1821.

WILLINGHAM HOUSE.

WILLINGHAM is a village in the division of Lindsey, two miles east of Market Raisin, and twelve miles west of Louth.

The elegant mansion represented in the engraving, is the property and residence of Ayscough Boucherett, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Great Grimsby.

The house was erected in the year 1790, in the same parish, and about two miles west of the site of the old mansion, destroyed by the grandfather of the present proprietor. It is situated at the foot of the Wolds, on the south-west side, and at a convenient distance from the turnpike road, leading from Gainsborough to Louth, from whence the annexed view was taken.

The exterior strata of the earth in this village bear such strong indications of its containing coals, as to arrest the attention of most travellers conversant in collieries; and has induced the ancestors of the present family to make two distinct trials to obtain them. The result of those former experiments, and of two other equally unsuccessful attempts made in the same neighbourhood, within the last twenty years, together with a very recent inspection of the strata, to the depth of one hundred feet, by a person eminently skilful in the science of mining, induce a belief, that if there are coals to be found in this part of the county of Lincoln, they lie at an impracticable depth.

WILLINGHAM HOUSE.

Market Raisin, or Rasen, the subject of the Vignette, is fourteen miles from Louth, and two from Willingham.

It is situated upon a stream called the Rase, which takes its rise at the foot of the Wolds, and falls into the river Ancholme, a few miles to the westward.

So much of the original architecture of the church, as can be discovered through modern innovations, together with its decayed state, bespeak it of high antiquity. Considerable possessions in the parish, belong to it; and the rents arising therefrom, are appropriated to its improvement.





Sheaford Church.

LONDON. Published by W. Miller, Old Bond Street, 1861.

SLEAFORD CHURCH.

SLEAFORD is a considerable market town in the division of Kesteven; its parish church, the subject of the annexed engraving, is situate on the east side of the market-place, and is a picturesque object viewed from the south-west, being the point chosen for the present subject.

By an extract obtained from a M. S. found in the parish chest, the church appears to have been built in 1271, by Roger Blunt and Roger Brickham, of Sleaford, merchants; that it was endowed in 1277, and dedicated to St. Dennis; but from architectural vestiges visible under the belfry on the west front, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this part of the building was raised a century at least before the time abovementioned.

The interior dimension of the church from east to west, including the chancel, is one hundred and fifty-four feet; the breadth of the former sixty-four, and the latter twenty-five feet; the north transept is twenty-seven feet in length, and twenty-four broad, without pillars, now partitioned off from the body of the church, and used as a school-room.

The body of the church consists of three ailes; the roof over the middle aile is forty-eight feet above the pavement: it does not appear to have been ceiled, the girders and other part of the frame work being neatly moulded, and the intersections closed by handsome embossments. It is supported by six slender clustered columns. The windows in the side ailes are highly pointed; those over the middle ailes quick at the spring, but fall abruptly into inclined planes of small elevation, forming obtuse angles: the south window in the belfry is of the Moorish taste, the segment exceeding a semicircle.

SLEAFORD CHURCH.

The altitude of the steeple, including the spire, is one hundred and forty-four feet. At about forty-nine feet above the pavement, is a beautiful groined arch, having a circular aperture communicating with the belfry. This vaulting seems to have been intended as a finish over the principal entrance to the church, which is from the west, under the steeple; but the design of the builder is effectually frustrated by a floor, introduced at some subsequent period, for a ringing chamber.

In the time of the civil wars, this church did not escape the mischiefs of puritanic zeal, which threw down or mutilated its sculptural ornaments, and despoiled it of its organs, eagle, and other sacred furniture; it now has (1801) a handsome organ built in 1772; a tunable set of eight bells, cast by Mr. Osbourn, of Downham, in 1796; and is neatly fitted up with galleries and pews for the accommodation of a large congregation. Of the numerous monuments erected in this building, the principal are three belonging to the Carr family (who have been great benefactors to the town); they are situate at the east extreme of the middle aisle, on each side leading into the chancel, and are connected by a wood screen of Gothic ornament, with good effect.



Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by R. Corbould, from a Sketch by M. J. E. spin.

Somerton Castle.

LONDON, Published Jan^y. 1802, by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

SOMERTON CASTLE.

SOMERTON CASTLE is situated in the Wapentake of Boothby, near the Grantham road, and is distant eight miles from the city of Lincoln.

The present building was erected about the year 1305, by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and by him presented to King Edward the First, who afterwards granted it to William de Beaumont. It has, since that period, been possessed by several families, and at present (1801) belongs to Montague Cholmondley, Esq. of Easton, who has a great veneration for its antiquity.

The Castle had formerly an outer and inner moat, inclosing a rectangular area of considerable extent; at the corners of which are the remains of four towers, which have evidently been connected by strong cloistered walls. The dimensions of the site of the Castle are as under.

	Feet.
From the south-east tower to the south-west	210 $\frac{1}{2}$
From the south-west ditto to the north-west	251
From the north-west ditto to the north-east	230
From the north-east ditto to the south-east	276 $\frac{1}{2}$

The south-east tower is intire, as represented in the view; it is built of stone, and, with the rest of the Castle, is converted into a farm house, now occupied by Mr. Marfleet, who preserves every neighbouring object that can add to the beauty of its external appearance.

The remains of the south-west tower contain an apartment in some measure perfect, it is octagonal, with eight niches, including one in which the door is placed, and is vaulted over, the centre of which appears to have been built without any

SOMERTON CASTLE.

external support. The north-west tower is nearly in the same state. The interior part of the south-east tower is similar, except in having originally a pointed window in every niche.

The Engraving exhibits the south-east view of the Castle, after a sketch taken by Mr. Thomas Espin, of Louth, in June, 1800.

The vignette represents the remains of the north-east tower, it contains an apartment the roof of which is curiously vaulted, and supported by a single pillar, from which to the sides spring twelve arches forming as many niches in the walls; and in each there is a small Gothic window. This ruin forms an interesting accompaniment to the view of Somerton Castle.







Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by Tho. J. Esdaile.

Stow Church.

LONDON, Published Dec. 20. 1861. by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF STOW CHURCH.

STOW is a village ten miles north-west from Lincoln, in the division of Lindsey, supposed by Camden to have been the ancient city of Sidnacester, and a bishop's see during the Saxon heptarchy. The privileges of this place were formerly very considerable.

The church is one of the most ancient structures in the kingdom, and is at present an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lincoln.

This edifice is built of stone in the form of a cross, and was founded by Leofric and his Countess Godiva, and dedicated by them to the Blessed Virgin.

Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden's Britannia, says, the church was built by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester, who died in the year 1053, and rebuilt by Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, being, according to tradition, the mother church to that of Lincoln.

The steeple is in the centre of the building, and diminishes towards the battlements; on one side of which is the figure of a saint, and on the other a bird, mutilated.

The western and southern entrances exhibit beautiful specimens of the Saxon style; the latter is concealed by a wooden porch erected before it.

The windows, which were originally in the Saxon form, have been replaced by others in the Gothic, at a later period, but are all of them without painted glass; a circumstance irreconcilable to its general use in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Alfrick, Archbishop of York, in the year 1023, having given two great bells to the churches of Beverly and Southwell, gave also two to the church of Stow.

SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF STOW CHURCH.

In Stow Park, one mile from the church, there was formerly an abbey, re-edified by Bishop Remigius. The monks were shortly afterwards removed, by Bishop Block, to the abbey of Eignsham, near Oxford. At present no remains of this religious foundation appear.





Engraved by B. Howler.

Drawn by J. Beane, the Figures by Corbould.

Grantham.

LONDON. Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, 1802.

GRANTHAM.

GRANTHAM is situate in the division of Kesteven, about one hundred and ten miles from London, twenty-eight from Lincoln, thirty from Boston, twenty-one from Stamford, and twelve from Sleaford, having 52 degrees 55 minutes north latitude, and 32 minutes west longitude from Greenwich.

Grantham was anciently written Graham, and not improperly derived from Grave, a ditch or trench, and ham, a house, signifying a fortified place. It was part of the possessions of Earl Harold, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

At the Norman conquest it was given to William Earl Warren, whose arms are those of the town. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Robinson: the present Lord Grantham, by permission of his Majesty, has taken the name of Weddell in addition to that of Robinson.

Grantham is an ancient borough, sending two members to parliament, and governed by a recorder, an alderman, and twelve common burgesses, who are justices of the peace for the town and soke of Grantham, comprehending an exclusive jurisdiction over thirteen villages in the neighbourhood.

The town is neat and well built, is famous for its commodious inns, especially the George, and Angel, and has considerable traffic as well from the great north road passing through it, as by a navigable canal lately made by the Vale of Belvoir to the Trent at Nottingham.

Some remains of the fortifications are still visible near the river Witham, and several ruins of religious houses are yet standing; but the beautiful cross erected to Queen Eleanor on St. Peter's Hill, has long since been demolished.

Its population, about the year 1800, appears, by the return made, under the authority of an act of parliament, to amount to three thousand and three persons.

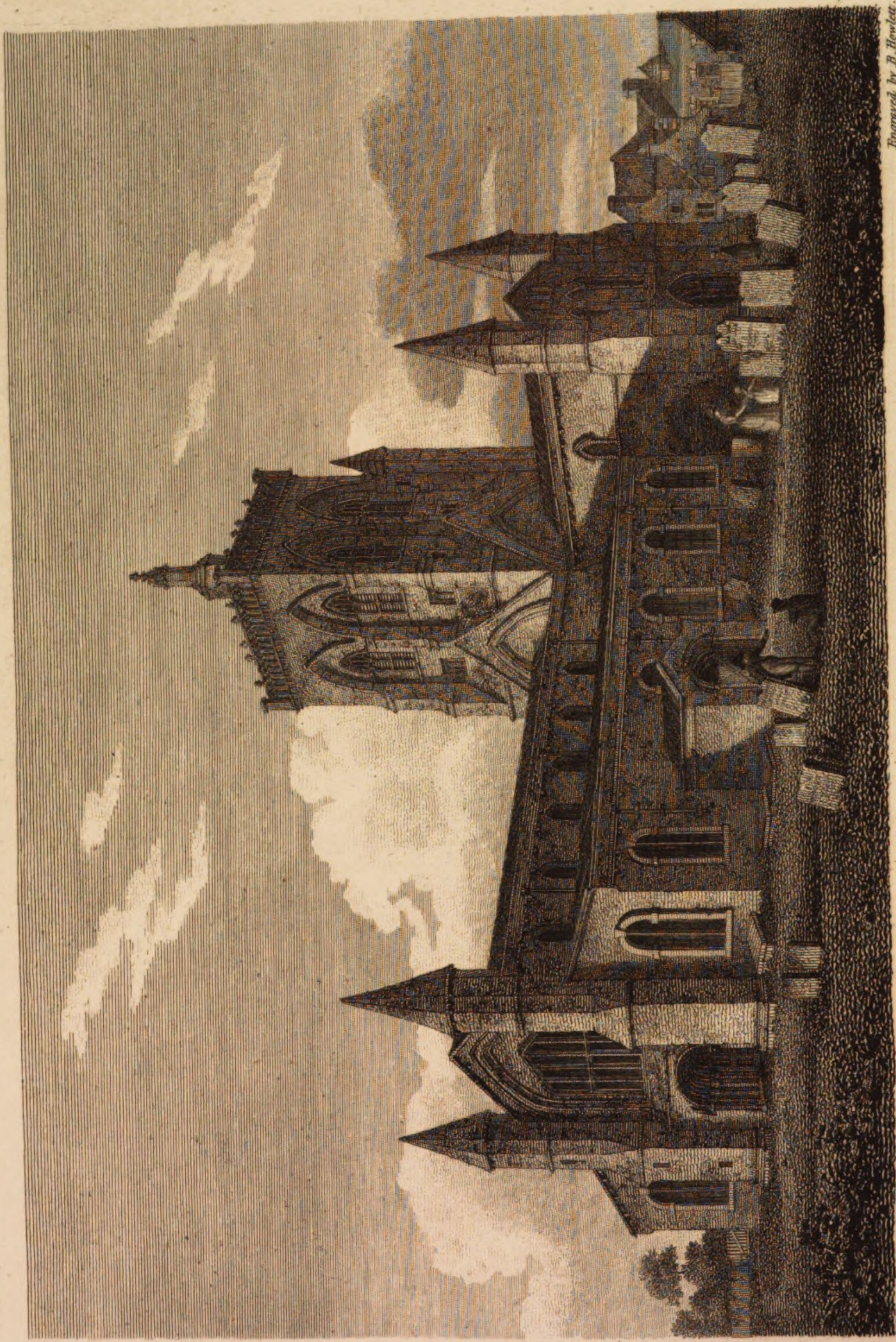
GRANTHAM.

The church is a spacious Gothic structure, celebrated for the height of its steeple and elegant spire; and forms the subject of an engraving in this Work,

A free school was founded at Grantham, by King Henry the Sixth: it has also two charity schools; and a spacious school and house for the master were built by Bishop Fox, a native of Ropesley, a neighbouring village, and endowed by that prelate in the year 1528. This school forms the subject of the vignette which accompanies this description.

The dawning genius of the great Newton, born at Woolsthorpe, in the soke of Grantham, began to expand itself in this seminary.





Great Grimsby Church.

LONDON, Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street April 1842.

GREAT GRIMSBY CHURCH.

GREAT GRIMSBY is an ancient borough and sea-port, situated in the division of Lindsey, at the mouth of the river Humber.

In this town were formerly two churches, dedicated to Saint Mary, and Saint James, the former has been long since demolished, the latter forms the subject of the annexed engraving.

The time of the original foundation of this church, is uncertain, but supposed to have been antecedent to the time of King Henry the First. It is built in the form of a cross, having the tower in the centre; and has originally been of larger extent, a great part of the quire having fallen down about the year 1600. The roof has also been twice damaged; and it is evident from the present appearance of the building, that the roof has been considerably higher in its original state.

The steeple is a beautiful specimen of Gothic building, and appears to have suffered less from the depredations of time, than the other parts of the church, which has received modern alterations, by no means corresponding with its original style of architecture.

The learned Gervass Holles, (a native of Great Grimsby,) in his MSS. No. 6829 of the Harleian Collection, has minutely described the monuments in this church, and the armorial bearings, then painted in its several windows; and particularly notices the west window, as being a beautiful one of stained glass, representing the several kings of Judah.

In the upper part of the steeple, is the following inscription: "Pray for the soule of John Empringham." This person, according to Holles, was eminent in this town, in the reign of Henry the Fourth; and a considerable benefactor to the church.

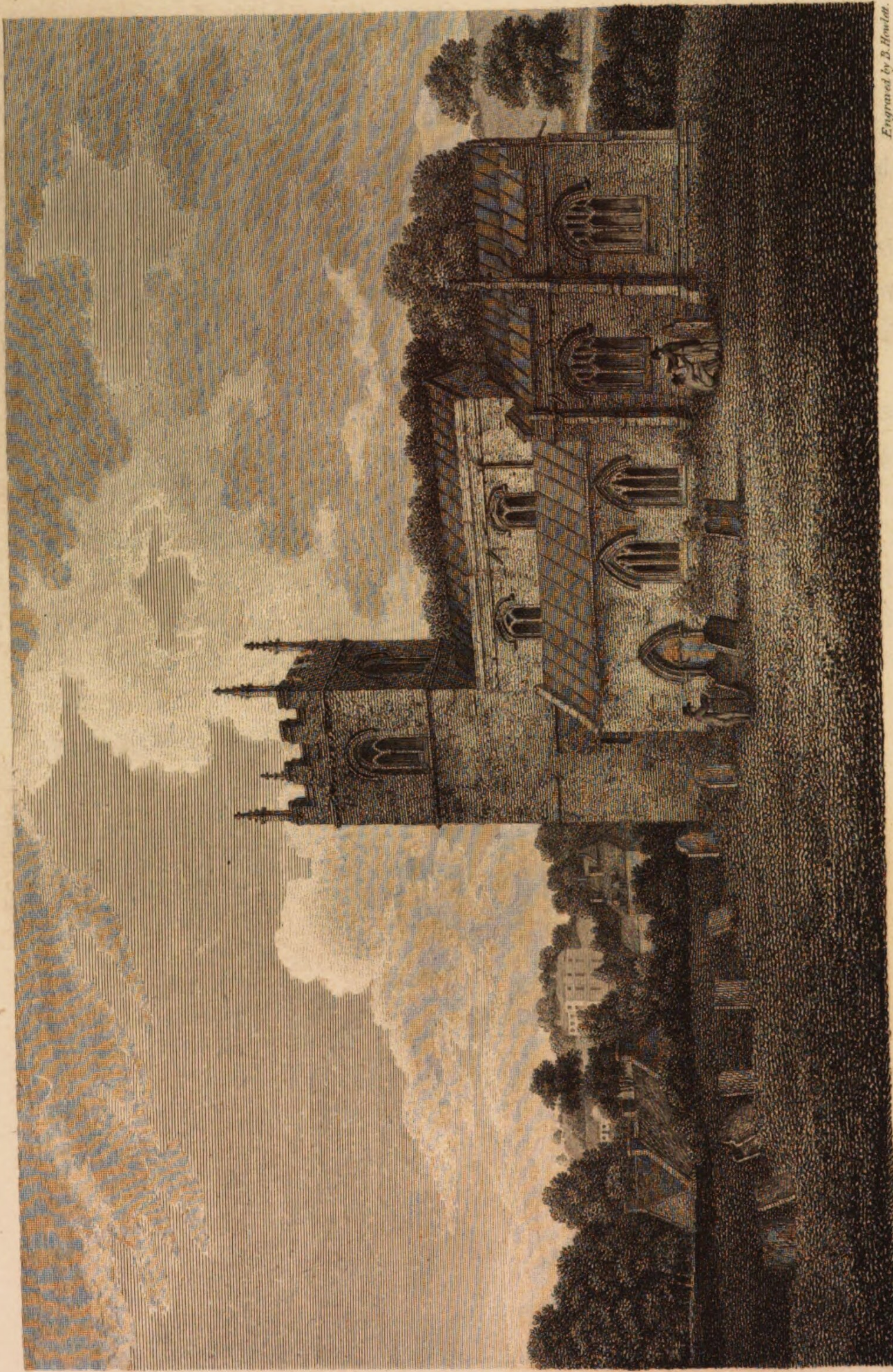
In the upper end of the north aisle, is the figure of a knight in complete armour, his head and feet resting upon a couchant lion, supposed to be the monument of Grime, founder of the town, but

GREAT GRIMSBY CHURCH.

proved to be that of Sir Thomas Haselerton, who re-edified the nunnery of Saint Leonard, in the reign of Henry the Third, and probably removed to this church at the dissolution of the convent.

The families of Percy, Neville, Deynecourt, Engaine, and Beauchamp were benefactors to this church, and their arms were in the windows of the north aisle in the time of Holles, (1634,) who has preserved the account of them in his Manuscript.

Besides a monastery of Gray Friars, and a convent of Benedictine Nuns, Grimsby had a priory of canons of Saint Austin, founded by King Henry the First, and endowed by him with the place of its situation called Webhove, and the churches of Saint James in Grimsby, Clee, and Laseby, with several privileges. Henry the Second confirmed and added to these donations; and that the monks should enjoy their lands and rents free from all exactions and secular services: a proof of the power and opulence of the religious orders at this period.



Engraved by B. Howlett.

Drawn by J. Beattie.

Stoke Rockford.

LONDON. Published July 1. 1802. by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

STOKE ROCHFORD

IS situated six miles south of Grantham, and about half a mile to the west of the great road from London to Edinburgh.

The church (a handsome stone building, eighty feet by forty-six within, and five excellent bells) serves for the parishes of Stoke Rochford, North Stoke, and Easton, now united in one rectory. The windows in the chancel, contained the arms of Rochford, Cromwell, Tattershall, Hastings, Russel, Tilney, and Scrope, as appears from Mr. Hollis's MSS. in the Museum; from which we learn that the south aisle of the chancel (now the burying place of the Cholmeleys of Easton) was built by Ralph Rochford Esq. in 1448, and that the north aisle, separated from the chancel by three beautiful gothic arches, was built by Henry Rochford Esq. in the time of Edward IV. This is now the burying place of the Turnor family.

The following are memorials in brass, not only of the Rochfords; but of Oliver St. John, ancestor of the Viscounts Bolingbroke, who resided at Stoke, in right of his wife, the widow of Henry Rochford Esq. and by will proved 1497, directed his body to be buried "afore the quier of St. Andrew, in the parish church of Stoke."

Pray for the soll of Mastyr Olyb Sentjohn squier, soune unto y^e right excellent hys and myghty prynces duchels of Somsete gndame unto ou soveryn lord kynge Herre the vii and for the soll of dame Elizabeth Wpgod his wiff who deytid this insitore liffe y^e xv day of June i y^e pere of ou lord mcccc and iii.

Hic jacet Sibilla Sepntjohn quodm filia Oliveri Sentjohn qui obiit i Julii mccccxxxiii cujus aie p^{ro}it dē

Hic jacet Henricus Rochforth Armig qui obiit 22^o die Octobris mccccxx cujus aie p^{ro}ictur deus Amen

In 1493 the manor of Stoke Rochford passed by marriage from the Rochfords to the Stanhopes, and afterwards to the Skeffingtons, of whom it was purchased in 1637, by Sir John Harrison of Balls

STOKE ROCHFORD.

in Hertfordshire, and given with his daughter Margaret in marriage to Sir Edmund Turnor, who built a large house and offices on the site of the old hall, and handsome almshouses in the village. The building to the west of the church was erected out of the ruins of the old house, in 1794, and is the residence of Edmund Turnor junior Esq.

The country hereabouts is dry and beautifully varied. The park contains some fine trees and thorns of a luxuriant growth, and is remarkable for a spring of the purest water, and of sufficient force to turn a mill within sixty yards of its source, the ancient mill-dam forming the cascade represented in the vignette.





Sheaford.

LONDON, Published June 1. 1800. by William Miller Old Bond Street

SLEAFORD.

SLEAFORD is situated in the division of Kesteven, one hundred and sixteen miles from London, eighteen from Lincoln, and the same distance from Boston, having 53 degrees north latitude, and 20 minutes west longitude from Greenwich.

It is an ancient place, standing upon a small but rapid river which springs from the foot of a hill, about two miles west of the town: on the south side this river, and near two furlongs west of the town is the site of an old castle, built antecedent to 1135, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln; in 1801 a large fragment of wall on the north-east angle, and the east face of the ditch were all the visible remains of its former consequence; the mote may be traced, but the gate-house, the double port-cullis, and high tower, mentioned by Camden, are no more.

It was in this fortress that King John sickened after leaving Swinshead Abbey on his way to Newark, at which place he died, a few days after; some writers have charged a monk of Swinshead with administering poison to John; others attribute his death to an immoderate indulgence in fruit; but the chagrin and fatigue he had recently experienced in crossing Fosdike-wash, where he lost his treasure, baggage, and great part of his friends, may be supposed sufficient to occasion that illness of which he died.

In 1603 Robert Carr, Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, founded a free school here, and an hospital for twelve poor men; the estates and manor of whose family, after the death of Sir Edward Carr, in 1683, came by marriage to the Earl of Bristol.

The town consists of four streets diverging from the market-place, which is rectangular, spacious, and ornamented with several handsome buildings, especially the church, of which an account has been given, with a view of that interesting building.

The principal inns are the Angel, the George, and White Lion.

SLEAFORD.

By return made in 1801, pursuant to act of parliament, it appears that Sleaford contained three hundred and thirty-three houses, and fourteen hundred and eighty-three inhabitants: it has a weekly market on Mondays, plentifully supplied with the best provisions; the water is esteemed excellent, the air pure, and the situation healthy; it is seated in the heart of a fine sporting country, and genteel neighbourhood, surrounded by the seats of the nobility and gentry; Aswarby, Bloxham, Cranwell, Haverholm, and several other residences of distinguished families, being within six miles of it.

Sleaford has long been considered an improving town, especially within the last ten years, in which term several waste lands have been inclosed near it, the river has been made navigable, and a turnpike-road carried across the fens, to a fine bridge thrown over the Witham near Tattershall, opening a communication from the north-east quarter of the county, through this town, with the metropolis: these advantages, in addition to what it before possessed, from a branch of the great north road leading through it to Lincoln, Hull, Scarborough, and the south-east parts of Yorkshire, render it very considerable as a thoroughfare town.



Haverholm Priory.

LONDON. Published Sept. 20. 1801. by William Miller. Old Bond Street.

HAVERHOLM PRIORY.

HAVERHOLM PRIORY stands four miles north-east of Sleaford, and seventeen south-east of Lincoln, on an island formed by the river Slea, which dividing itself at about two miles and a half from Sleaford, unites again three miles lower. The island of Haverholm contains about three hundred acres of land, generally of excellent quality.

“ This place was first given by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, to
“ the Cistercian monks of Fountain’s Abbey, in Yorkshire, about the
“ year 1137, that they might build an Abbey of that order; but
“ after having made some progress in the same, they pretended not
“ to like the situation, and thereupon removed to Louth Park. The
“ good Bishop quickly disposed of the island here, to the nuns and
“ canons of the new and strict order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham,
“ who settled there A. D. 1139, and continued till the general dis-
“ solution, when their income was rated at £88. 5s. 5d. per annum.
“ It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The site was granted the
“ goth of Henry VIII. to Edward Lord Clinton.” Tanner’s Not.
Mon.

The rules of this order admitted nuns and canons in the same house, but prescribed perfect distinctness. The great extent of foundation which may be traced here, seems to have allowed ample room for a strict adherence to this arrangement.

The present possessor, Sir Jenison William Gordon, Baronet, in the year 1788, added largely to the remains of the ancient buildings, and in a style corresponding with the circumstances of the place. The elevation, though irregular, is pleasing.

The engraving is from a drawing of the south and west fronts; the south front is towards a well wooded park of considerable extent, and of beauty and variety beyond what the features of the surrounding country lead one to expect.

HAVERHOLM PRIORY.

The park is in the Lordship of Ewerby, and separated from the home grounds by the southern branch of the stream, over which is the ancient Nun's Bridge.

The appropriated grounds on the north, part of which are in the parish of Ruskington, communicate with the turnpike road from Sleaford to Tattershall, at the distance of half a mile from the house, and are intersected by the northern branch of the stream, which is navigable from Sleaford to the Witham.

These circumstances contribute as much to the accommodation of this seat, as the thriving and well disposed plantations do to its embellishment. The subjoined Vignette represents the Keeper's Lodge.





Torksey Castle.

LONDON Published Sept. 1. 1842. by William Miller Old Bond Street.

TORKSEY CASTLE.

TORKSEY is situated in the division of Lindsey, and hundred of Well, eleven miles north-west of Lincoln; and seven miles south of Gainsborough, near the junction of the Fosdike with the Trent.

According to Camden, Torksey was a town of considerable importance, in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy; and at the Norman conquest (from the authority of Domesday book) it contained two hundred burgesses, who enjoyed several privileges; and the ancient charter is said to be still preserved.

Dr. Stukely conjectures the Fosdike was made by the Romans, as a continuation of Cardike, which accompanies the Ermine street on its west side from the Welland to the Witham; and that Torksey was a Roman town, built at the entrance of the Fosdike, to secure the navigation of these parts. This opinion is not supported by Camden who says the Fosdike was made by King Henry the First, to unite the Witham and the Trent.

According to Leland, the old town of Torksey was situated on the south of the present; and at the period when he wrote his itinerary is described as having a chapel on the site of the old church, and the appearance of foundations with a mound of earth near the Trent: probably covering the remains of a castle. There were two churches in the new town, and the priory of St. Leonard founded by King John, with a religious house, called the Foss nunnery, founded in the same reign, and confirmed by Henry the Third.

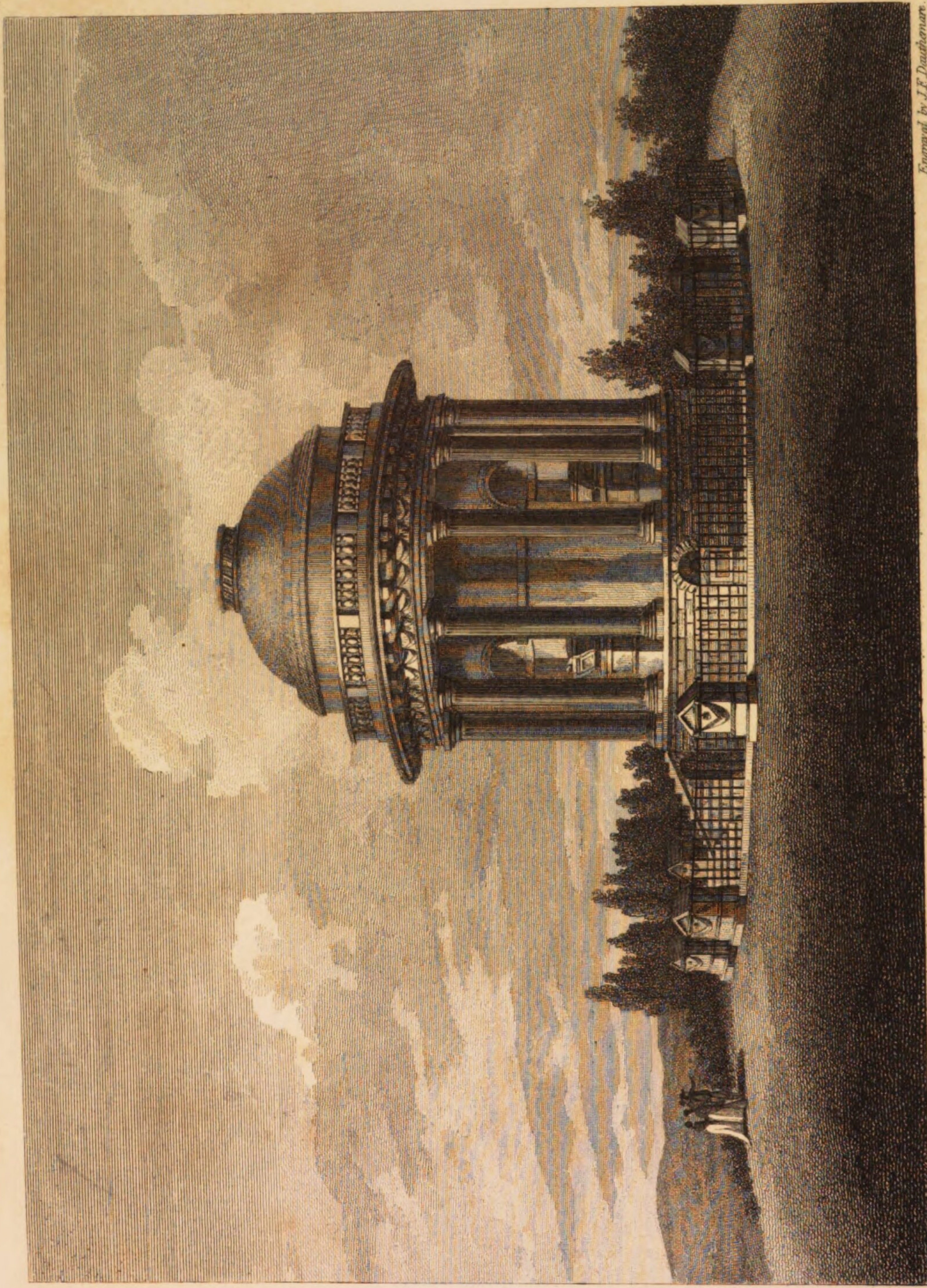
Here is a ferry over the Trent, which at present does not appear to be much used; the town enjoys the right of a toll on cattle and goods, and a fair on Whitmonday. The church is a small but neat building, and stands in the middle of the village, about three hundred yards north east of the castle: but contains nothing capable of assisting the antiquarian in his researches.

TORKSEY CASTLE.

The manor of Torksey was formerly the property of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was sold to the father of the present proprietor, Sir Abraham Hume, Baronet. Gough's Camden, Vol. II. p. 251.

The castle, which forms the subject of the engraving, was according to Dr. Stukely, erected on the site of a Roman granary: it stands upon the east bank of the Trent, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the Fosdike, and about sixty yards from the Trent, which sometimes flows up to the foot of the ruin.

The remains of the castle exhibit the west front, having four irregular turrets placed at unequal distances, and a fragment of the south end, probably originally offices, but now converted into stables. The castle is built of brick, with its corners and battlements of stone. The apartments have undoubtedly been spacious, and the stairs, as in similar buildings winding; but there is no appearance of any outworks necessary to constitute a castle of defence.



Mausoleum in Brockley Park.

LONDON, Published July 1. 1803, by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

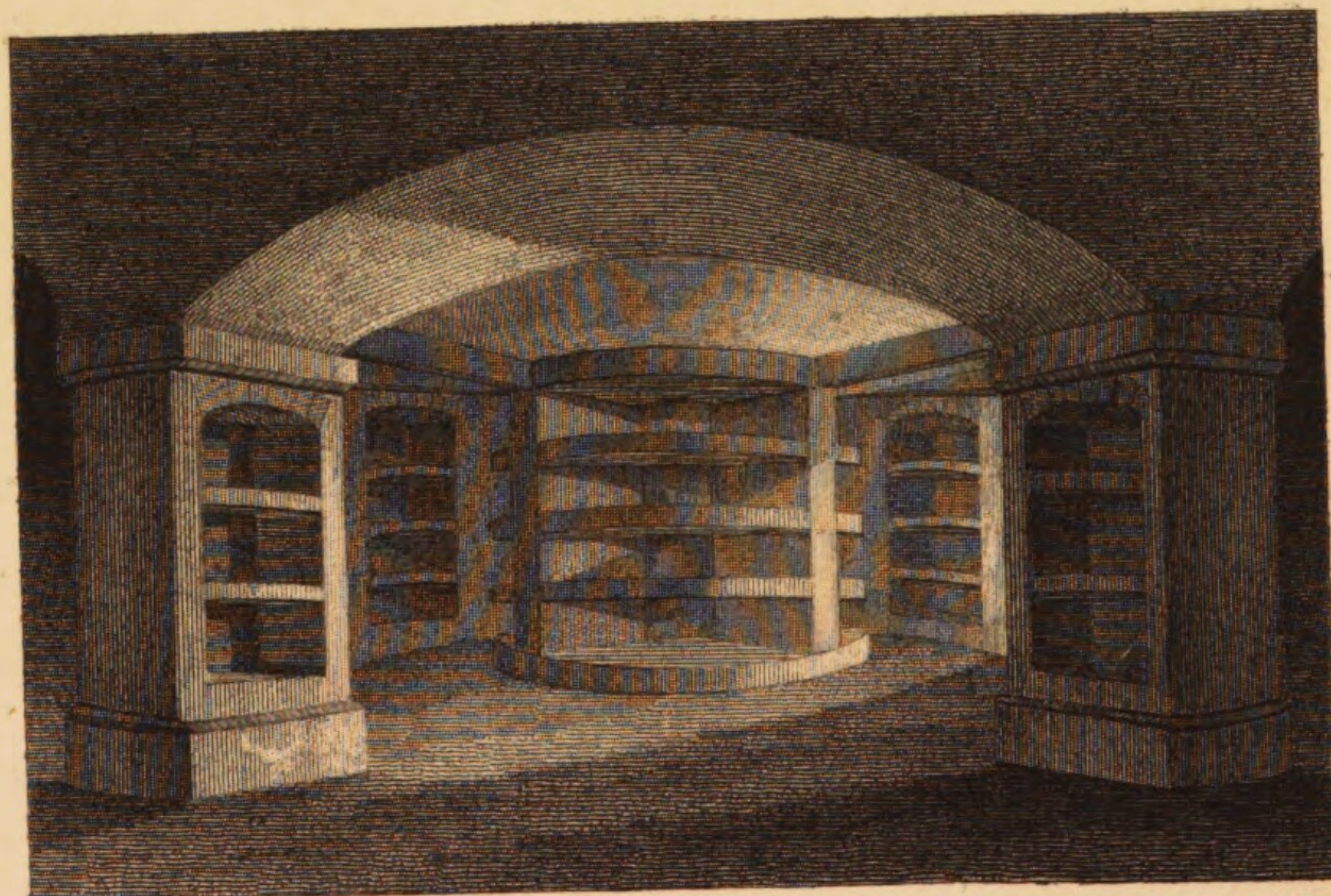
THE
MAUSOLEUM
IN
BROCKLESBY PARK.

THE building, which we have chosen as the subject for this Plate, was erected by the present Lord Yarborough, in his park at Brocklesby. The hill on which the Mausoleum is situated, is an insulated eminence in the most northern part of the county, in the division of Lindsey, and the parish of Great Limber, at the distance of about two miles from his Lordship's house. This tumulus was known to have been a Roman burying ground, many Roman sepulchral urns having been found there on former occasions, and great numbers were also met with in digging the foundations of the Mausoleum, eighteen inches beneath the surface. The upper part of the hill appears to have been raised to a considerable height by artificial means, most probably for the purpose above-mentioned. The sepulchral urns are, as usual, of burnt earth, and filled with bones and ashes, amongst which have been discovered several rings, combs, and small perforated stones.

The Mausoleum was begun in the year 1787, and completed under the direction of James Wyatt, Esq. in 1794.

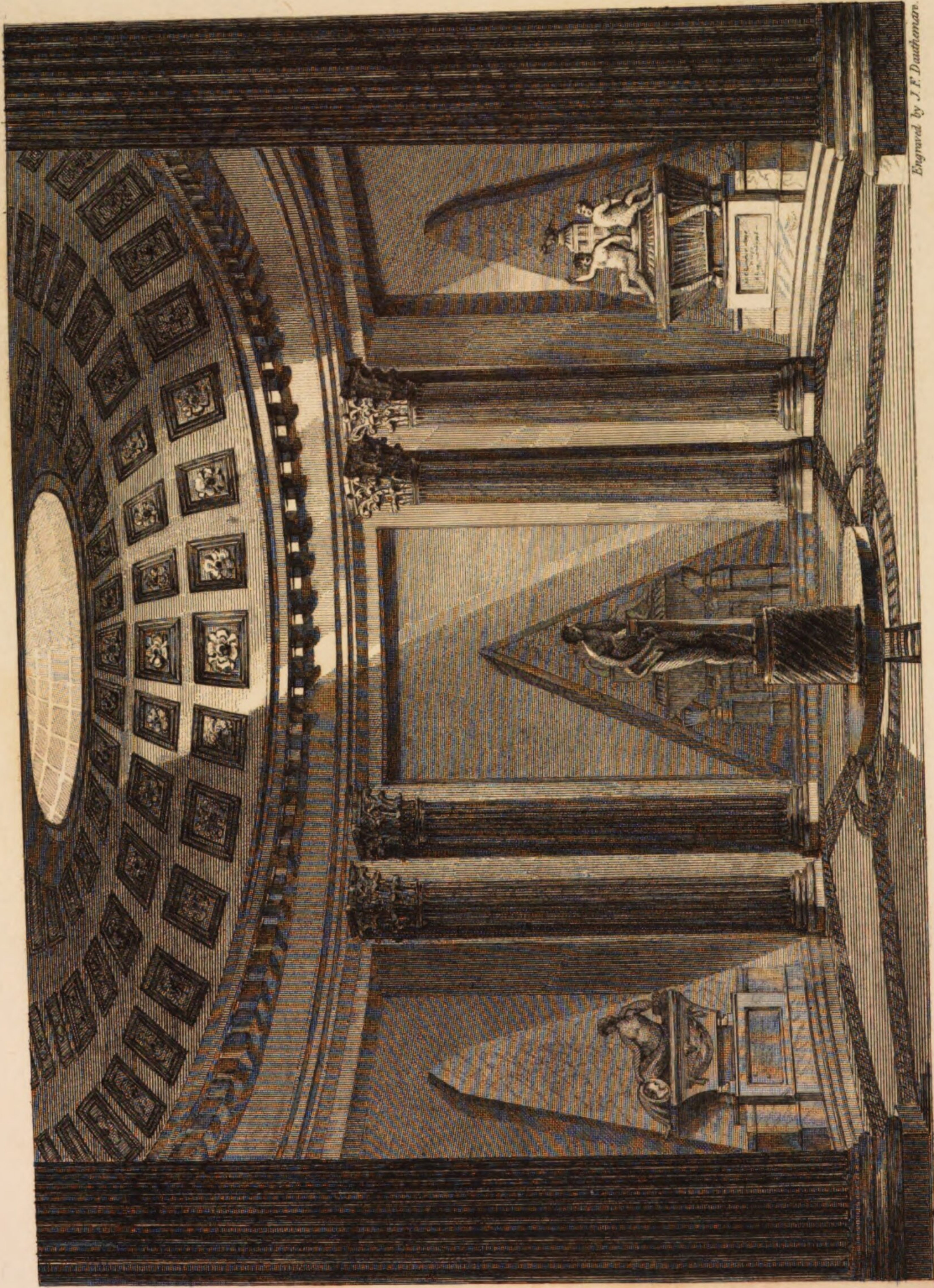
MAUSOLEUM IN BROCKLESBY PARK.

The subject of the Vignette is the vault, or burial place, beneath the chapel, which is contained within the pillars, and of which a view will be given in the next Plate.



J. C. Nattes del.

J. F. Daubonare sculp.



Drawn by J. C. Nodder.

Engraved by J. F. Dauthenay.

Interior View of the Mausoleum in Brocklesby Park.

LONDON, Published July 1. 1803, by William Miller Old Bond Street.

INTERIOR VIEW

OF THE

MAUSOLEUM IN BROCKLESBY PARK.

THIS chapel, which was consecrated by Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, in June 1794, is a circular building, divided into four compartments by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a vaulted and highly decorated dome, from the centre of which the whole chapel is lighted.

This, as well as the last Plate, is from drawings of J. C. Nattes, in the possession of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.



Lincoln Cathedral.

LONDON, Published May 30th 1803, by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

OF all the ancient fabrics now remaining, no one deserves the attention of the antiquary more than the Cathedral of Lincoln, a building justly esteemed as one of the most extensive and regular of its kind in England; notwithstanding it was erected at different periods, and has undergone various alterations since its foundation.

Remigius, first Bishop of Lincoln, laid the foundations of this cathedral in the year 1088, and being a Norman, he probably employed Norman architects to superintend the building; having covered in the eastern part of it, he died in 1092, and was buried in the upper north transept. His successor, Robert Bloet, Chancellor to William II. finished the church, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary; he was bishop of this see thirty-one years, and dying in 1123, was buried near his predecessor.

The cathedral being damaged by fire in 1124, was repaired by Bishop Alexander, who vaulted it with stone to prevent a similar accident. Bishop Hugh, the Burgundian, in the time of Henry II. pulled down the choir and upper transept, and began a new church in the manner then lately introduced; he also began the chapter-house on the north side of the church. The work was considerably advanced by Hugh de Wells and Robert Grosthead, who completed the nave and great transept, and carried the rood tower one order above the roof. The additions to the width and height of the west front were made at the same period.

Bishop Lexington, in the reign of Henry III. added five arches beyond the upper transept, which are the most beautiful part of the church, and exhibit the most perfect specimen of the style of building which prevailed at that time in England.

The rood tower, erected by Bishop Grosthead, remained unfinished till the reign of Edward II. when, in 1306, Bishop John d'Alderby raised it to its present height, and finished it with a lofty spire; and about the same period the western towers were raised, and similar spires added to them.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

The west front and towers of Remigius' church still remain, and include one arch on each side of the present church, the west doors are highly ornamented and well executed; the arches are semi-circular, and there seems to have been statues on each side of the principal gate. In the outer piers there are two large niches with two others on the north and south, these probably were intended for statues. In the piers between the arches there are two recesses with figures in them; and above these, a broad fascia or band carved in semi-relievo, representing several passages in Scripture; the difference of workmanship, and the irregularity in which they are placed, make it probable they were brought from a more ancient church and placed in this front, which was finished with a range of small pillars with circular arches. From these remains of Remigius' church, it appears to have been a large and elegant building.

Bishop Gynewell, in the time of Edward III. added several ornaments to the west front, and eleven statues of the kings, from the Conqueror to Edward III. The compartment between the vaulting and upper windows, in that part which extends from the upper transept to the east window, is so richly adorned as to be called the choir of angels.

According to the observations of Mr. Essex, the screen and rood loft, with the stalls in the choir, were made in the reign of Edward II.; and the south end of the great transept to the bottom of the rose window in the time of Edward III.

Several distinguished persons beside the bishops have been interred in this cathedral, particularly Catherine Swinford, wife of John O'Gaunt, and her daughter the Countess of Westmoreland.

The engraving exhibits the south-east view of this celebrated structure (with its high and commanding situation), and was published in 1800, under the patronage of the present Bishop, by Mr. Buckler, who has liberally permitted it to appear in this work.





Drawn by J. Nash from a Sketch by Wm. Brand Esq.

Engraved by B. Howlat.

Revesby Abbey.

LONDON: Published July 1. 1803. by William Miller Old Bond Street.

REVESBY ABBEY.

REVESBY ABBEY, the seat of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, is situate in the hundred of Bolingbroke, and division of Lindsey, distant about twenty-two miles E S E from Lincoln, twelve north from Boston, six south from Horncastle, and at an equal distance of seven miles from Spilsby and Tattershall, standing on ground of considerable elevation above the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, over which it commands a most extensive view.

Revesby, a Cistercian monastery, was founded by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, in the year 1142; the charter of its foundation, is preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. I. page 822, and contains some circumstances, not usually to be met with in similar instruments, as follows.

What is now the parish of Revesby was not then a parish, but consisted of three places or manors, Revesby, Thoresby, and Seithesby: these manors were principally the property of the Earl, but as he was desirous of giving the entirety to his new monastery, he negotiated exchanges with the other proprietors; the particulars of which are fully recited in the charter.

Among those who accepted exchanges from the Earl, was Ivo, a priest, who possessed a church in Thoresby, probably standing on the site where the present free chapel now stands: to him the Earl gave in exchange for his church, the church of Kirkby, with its appurtenances, and a toft there near the church-yard; a clear proof that churches were at that time private property.

On the solemn occasion of this foundation it appears, that several slaves petitioned for their liberty and were manumitted; one of them is called in the charter, Wilhelmus Medicus, who probably was a physician; another, no doubt, a shepherd, is called Rogerus Barkarius; and this professional title seems to have, by degrees, become the surname of this family, for it is not long since one

REVESBY ABBEY.

Roger Barker lived in the neighbourhood, at a place adjoining to Stickney, and called Stickney Wydal, but which belongs to the parish of Revesby, and is supposed to have been given to the monk-there, on condition of their keeping Nordyke Causeway, formerly a dangerous pass, in repair.

Revesby Abbey was granted at the dissolution of monasteries, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, it was then valued at £287. 2s. 4d. a year, and consequently carried with it to the grantee, all the exemptions and rights possessed by the monks. After the death of the Duke and his two sons, both of whom died, on the same day, of the sweating-sickness, at the Bishop of Lincoln's palace of Buckden, their vast possessions descended to heirs general, among whom they were divided, and Revesby fell to the lot of the Carsey family, who resided there for some years, and afterwards sold it to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh: from him it descended to the first and second Earls of Exeter, and was settled by the latter, on the marriage of one of his grandsons, Craven Howard, third son of the Earl of Berkshire, from the remains of whose family, being two co-heiresses, it was purchased by the ancestor of the present possessor, in the beginning of the last century.

The house here delineated, stands at a considerable distance from the ancient lodgings of the monks. Part of an ancient mansion, which is now the offices, was the residence of the abbots. The house itself was rebuilt by Craven Howard, and has been since materially enlarged by the family that now possesses it. The inclosure of the fens, now about to take place, will add much beauty to the prospect, which, in times of flood, was rather dreary, though beautiful in summer.



Drawn by J. C. Natter.

Engraved by W. Poole.

Interior View of Stow Church.

LONDON. Published 1803 by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

INTERIOR VIEW OF STOW CHURCH.

THE internal view of this ancient church, taken from the east window, has been chosen for the subject of the annexed Engraving, being unquestionably the oldest Saxon building in the county of Lincoln.

The steeple is supported by four plain pillars with Saxon arches, and four others of Gothic, or pointed architecture, have been built in the corners, at a later period, apparently designed to strengthen the original structure.

The chancel, which appears to have been vaulted, is Saxon, with niches of the same order, containing two semicircular pilasters on each side, exclusive of those at the corners. Within the chancel are two stones with Saxon characters upon them, but nearly obliterated.

On entering the chancel is a plate of brass to the memory of Richard Burgh, of Stow Hall, and Amy his wife; the former died in the year 1616, and the latter in 1632.

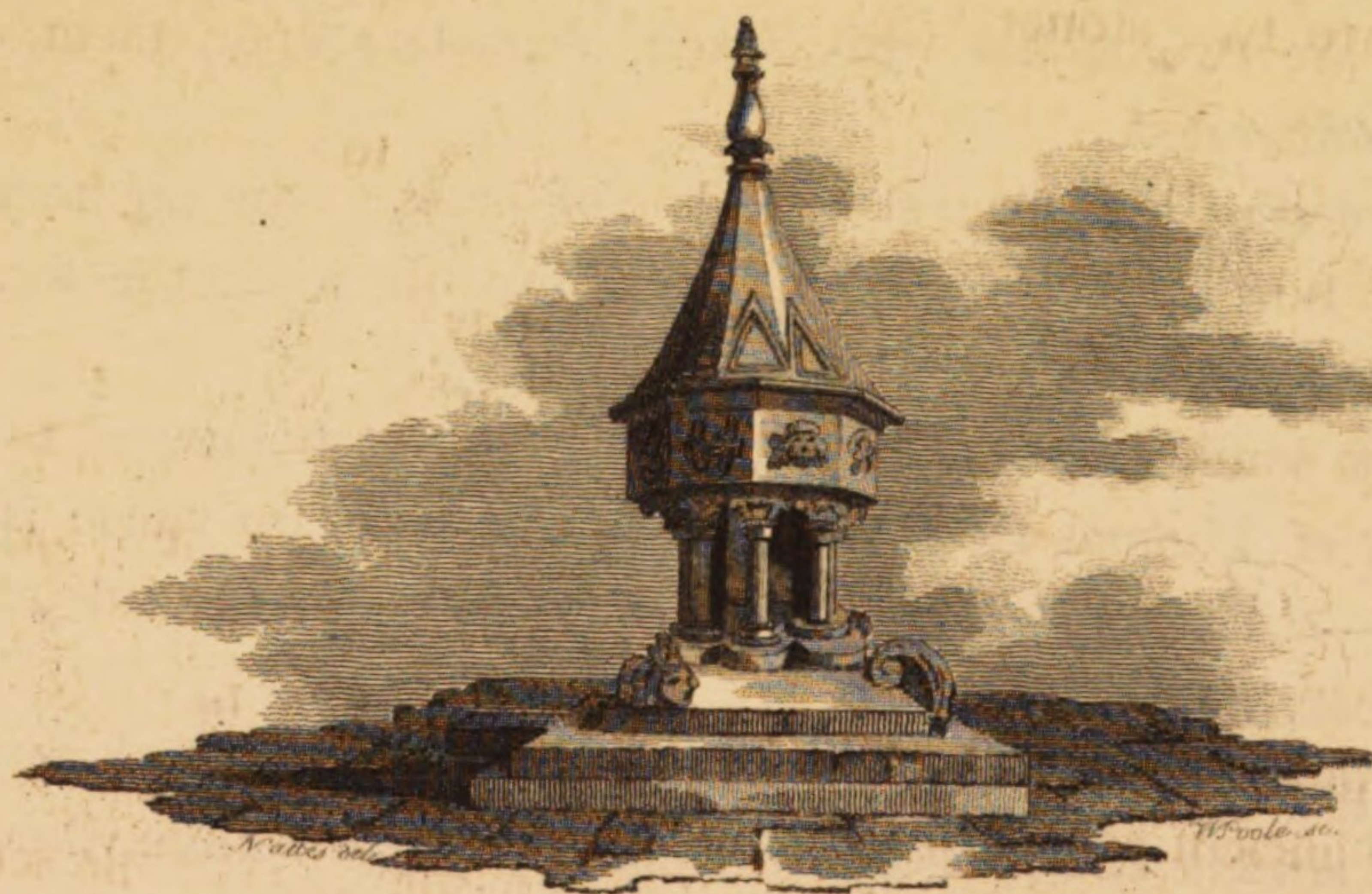
On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument to the memory of Thomas Holbech and Ann his wife, on which is inscribed,—“ He somtyme dwelt at Stooe Parke, and died 9th of September, 1591.”

The pulpit is of oak, and curiously wrought: the clock is a piece of ancient and particular mechanism, the pendulum vibrating every three or four seconds; which, with some handsome screen work and good carving, deserve the notice of the Antiquary.

The font, which is the subject of the Vignette, is apparently very ancient, but has no date or inscription upon it to determine the time of its erection. It is placed upon a platform ascended by two steps; the base of the font is square, on the

INTERIOR VIEW OF STOW CHURCH.

front of which is carved a rude figure of a serpent; probably intended for a personification of Satan. The shaft is a round pillar, surrounded by eight short Saxon pillars, having their capitals composed of leaves. The top of the font is an octagon, each face being embellished with a flower.





Engraved by W. Peck.

Drawn by J. C. Nodder.

The Old Hall, Gainsborough.

LONDON: Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, 1843.

OLD HALL AT GAINSBOROUGH.

THIS ancient and curious building, supposed to have been originally a palace of John of Gaunt, is situated near the river Trent.

In the year 1742 it was inhabited by Sir Neville Hickman, Bart. and is now the property of his descendant, Miss Hickman, of Thonock Grove, near Gainsborough.

Since the above period it has been occupied by several families, the different apartments being converted into separate dwellings; and about eighteen years since part of it was altered to form a theatre.

A few years ago the kitchen remained entire, having a large fire-place at each end. The staircase was of oak, and very spacious.

The Engraving represents the south view of this ancient mansion, from a drawing by Mr. J. C. Nattes, in Sir Joseph Banks's collection.

OLD HALL AT CALVERBOROUGH

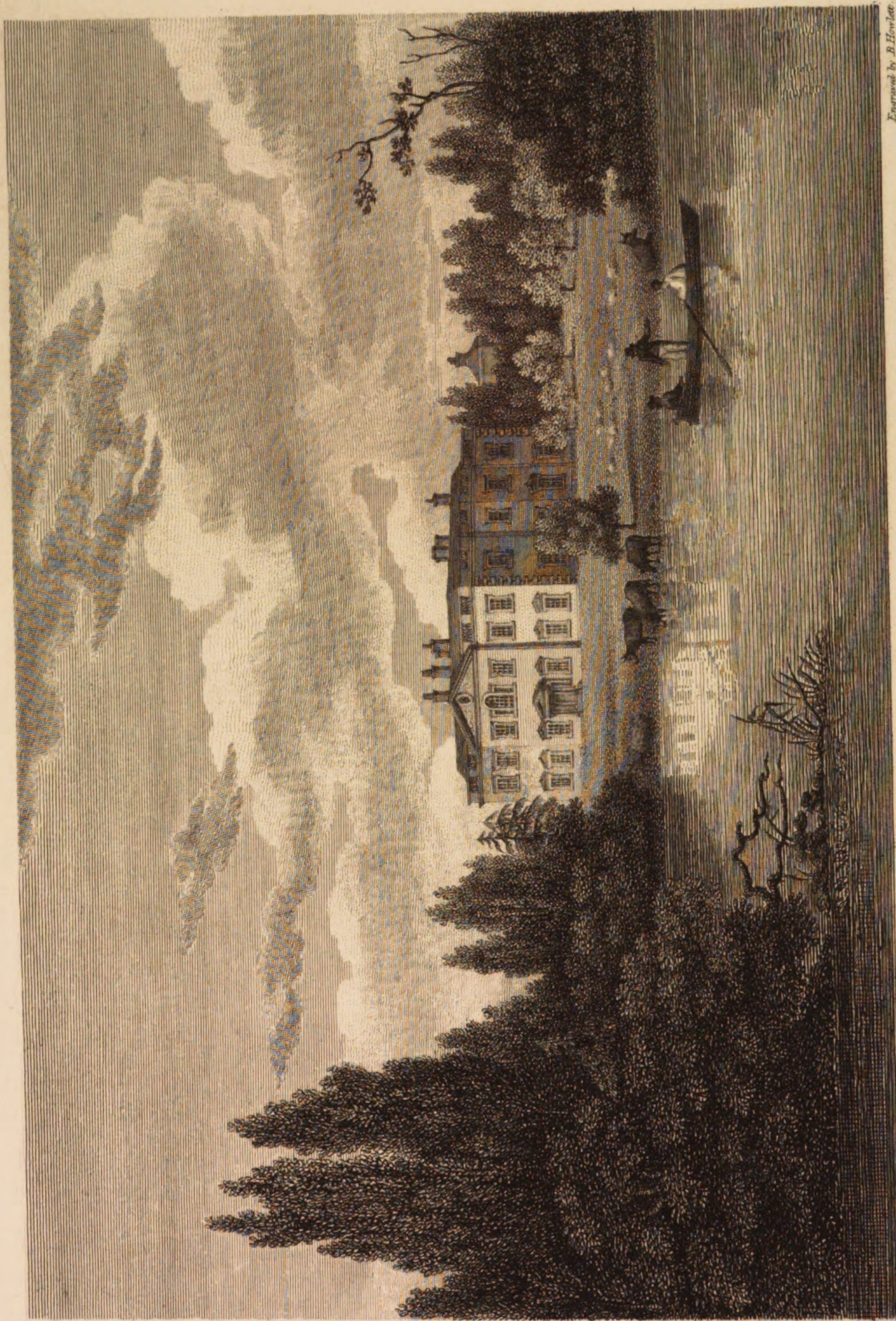
THIS ancient and curious building, supposed to have been originally a palace of John of Gower, is situated near the river Trent.

In the year 1494 it was inhabited by Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, Bart. and is now the property of the Rev. John Fitzwilliam, of Thoresby, near Gainsborough.

Since the above period it has been occupied by several families, the original apartments being converted into several smaller ones, and about eighteen years since part of it was altered by Mr. Thomas.

A few years ago the kitchen remained entire, having a large fireplace at each end. The chimney was of oak, and very spacious.

The following is a description of the south wing of the house, taken from a drawing by Mr. J. C. Nodding in Mr. Jones's hands.



Engraved by B. Horne

• Drawn by F. Nash from a sketch by J. F. T. Esq.

Norton Place.

LONDON Published 1843 by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

NORTON PLACE.

NORTON Place, the seat of John Harrison, Esq. M. P. is situate in the division of Lindsey, 12 miles north of Lincoln, 10 miles east of Gainsborough, and adjoining the ancient Roman road from Lincoln to Winteringham on the Humber, which passes through the neighbouring village of Spital.

The house, which is an elegant mansion in the modern taste, was built in the year 1776, under the direction, and from the designs, of Mr. Carr, Architect, of York.

In front of the house is an extensive piece of water, over which is erected a handsome stone bridge of three arches.

The plantations, which were laid out and planted whilst the house was building, extend to a considerable distance, and are disposed with great taste.

The interior of this mansion contains a number of elegant apartments, commanding beautiful views of the grounds and surrounding country, the water adding considerably to the effect of the home scenery.

The subject of the Vignette is the Chapel and Alms House at Spital; which, together with the view of Norton Place, were made from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Thomas Espin, of Louth, who has liberally contributed his assistance in the course of this Work.

NORTON PLACE.

The following inscription appears upon the east end of the Chapel:

FUI A.^o Dñi 1398 } DOM DEI &
NON FUI . 1594 } PAURERUM
SUM . 1616 }

QUI . HANC . DEUS . HUNC . DESTRUET.

And the undermentioned upon the Alms House.

DEO et DIVITIBUS.

A.^o Dñi 1620.





St. Mary's Church, Stamford.

LONDON. Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, 1803.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STAMFORD.

STAMFORD, one of the most considerable towns in the county of Lincoln, had anciently fourteen churches; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth seven; but at present the number is reduced to six, including that of St. Martin's, the burial place of the Cecil family in Stamford Baron.

St. Mary's Church is generally understood to be the oldest structure, and has been selected for the subject of the annexed engraving. It is situated on the summit of a steep hill, in the street leading from the bridge, and in the great north road.

The steeple is the principal object in this view, and appears to be composed of the Saxon and Gothic, or pointed style of architecture, as may be perceived in the western entrance and doorway.

The spire is carried to a considerable height, and its windows are of admirable proportion and elegance; to which may be added, the figures in niches, with their canopies, round the lower part of the spire. Upon the whole, this church is highly deserving the attention of the Antiquary.

On the right hand of the picture, and adjoining the churchyard, appears the Town-hall, an extensive and appropriate building of stone.



Summer Castle.

LONDON, Published by William Miller Old Bond Street 1804.

SUMMER CASTLE.

SUMMER Castle, the seat of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. was built in the year 1760; it is situated on Lincoln North Heath, in the parish of Fillingham, ten miles north of Lincoln, and three quarters of a mile from the Roman road leading to the Humber at Winteringham.

This family were anciently seated in the Bishopric of Durham, and afterwards possessed estates in the county of York. Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, first resided at Glentworth in this county.

In the grounds adjacent to the Castle are evident marks of a Roman camp, as many Roman coins, broken spears and swords, ornaments to bridles, and human bones, were found in a stone coffin, having been cased in sear-cloth and lead; between which, the vacancies were filled with lime and liquid alabaster. In digging some ponds, a variety of fossil shells were found, as the cornu ammonis, snake stones, and pyrites.

The prospects from the Castle are very extensive, bounded on the west by the Peak of Derbyshire; on the south, by the county of Leicester, &c.; on the north, by Yorkshire; and on the east, by the Lincolnshire Wolds.

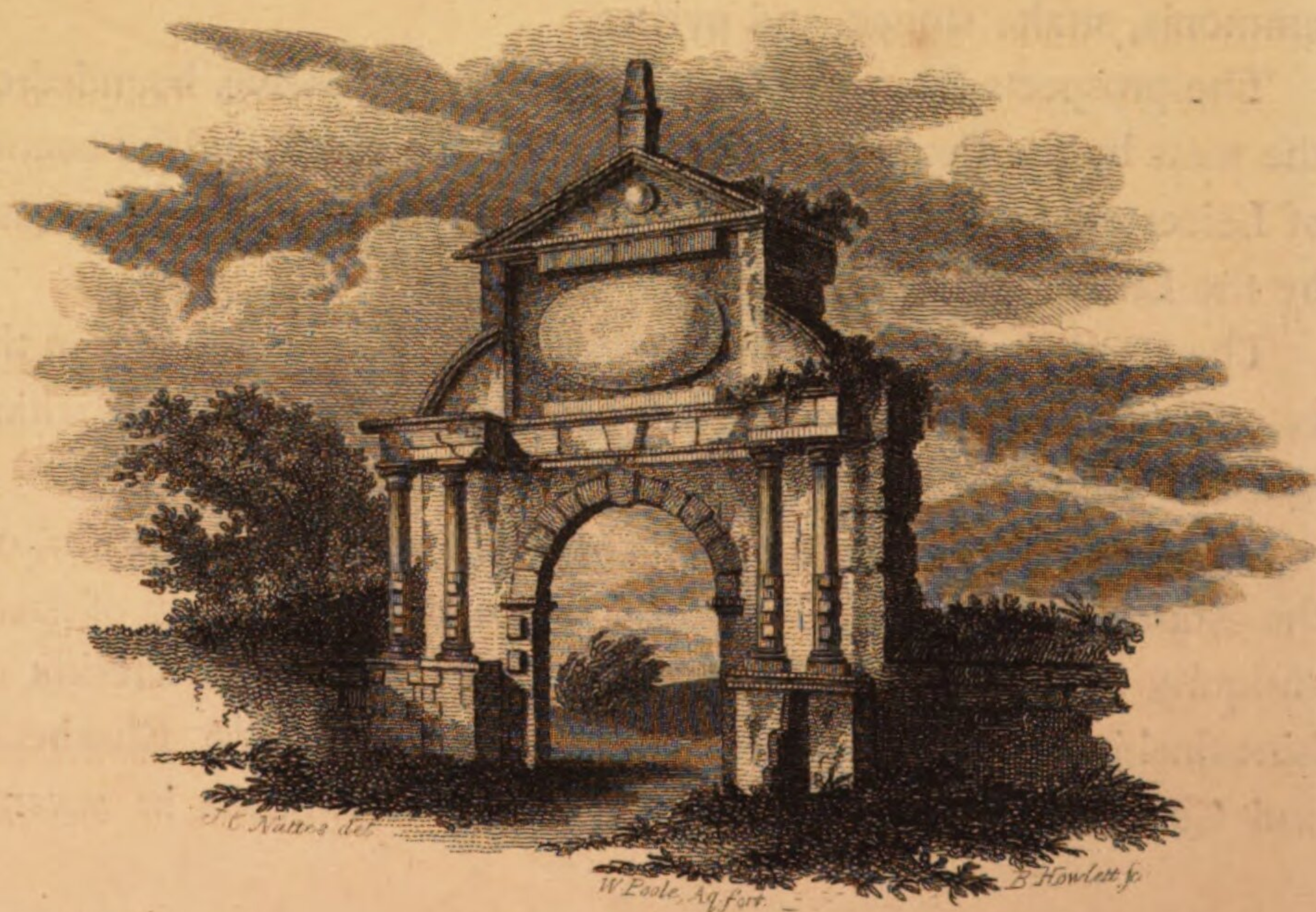
The Castle is built after the ancient manner, of stone dug on the estate. The view is taken from a lake formed by Sir Cecil, which is to the west.

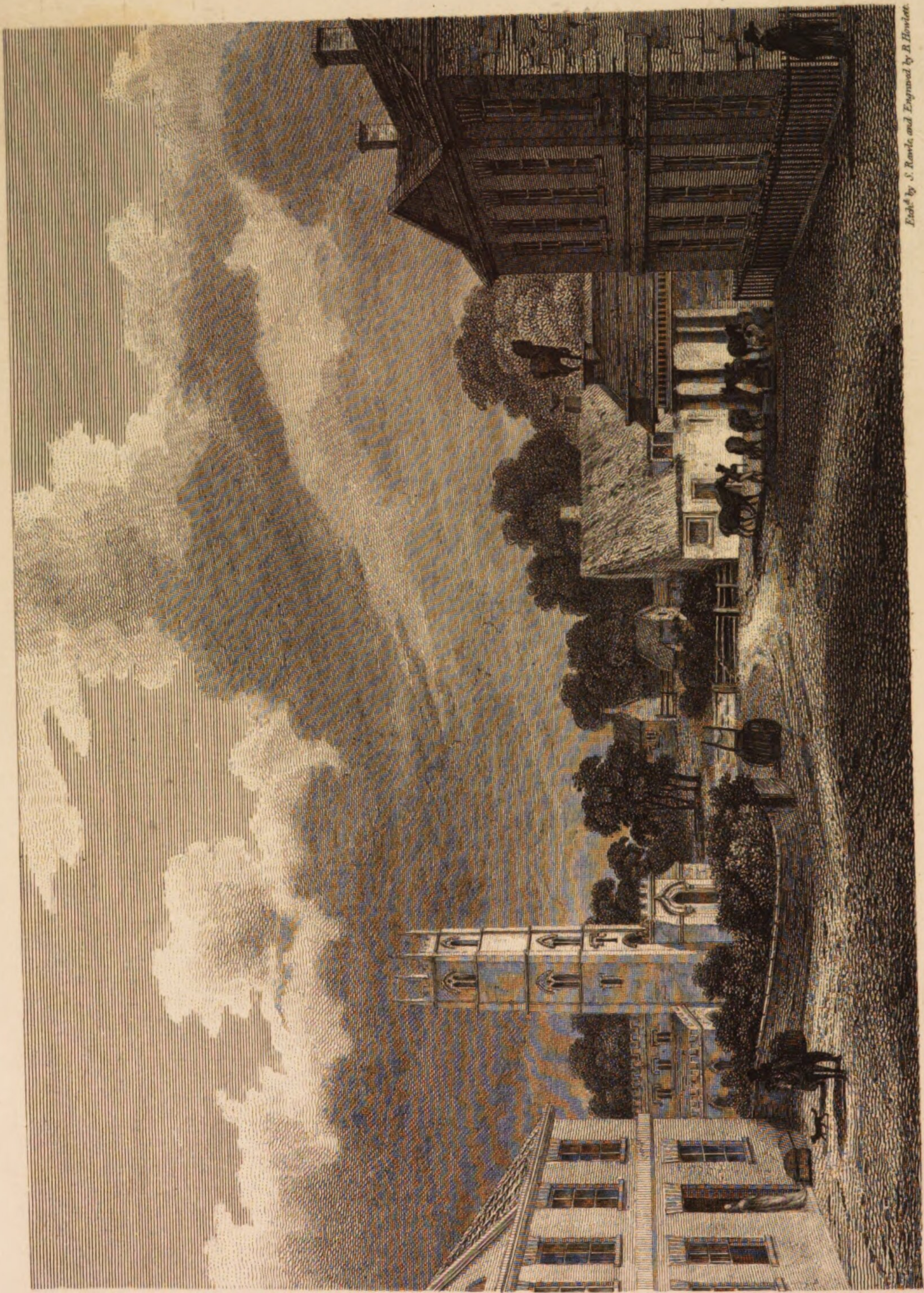
Scampton Gateway is situated three miles north of Lincoln, on the estate which belonged formerly to the Bolles, a family of great antiquity in the county, but now extinct; they were sheriffs of Lincolnshire in the reigns of Edward IV. Edward VI. Elizabeth, and Charles I.; and represented the city of Lincoln in several

SUMMER CASTLE.

successive Parliaments. They built a magnificent seat at Scampton in the reign of James I. of which only the gateway now remains, and forms the subject of the Vignette, taken by Mr. John Claude Nattes.

The estate came by purchase, between fifty and sixty years ago, into the Cayley family. The Rev. Caley Illingworth, the present Rector of the parish, and nephew of the purchaser, discovered in the year 1795 some very extensive foundations, several Roman coins and tiles, and a variety of tessalated pavements; one of which is very beautiful, and a building is erected for its preservation.





Drawn by J. C. Nodder.

Engr'd by S. Rands and Engraved by R. Howlett.

Redbourn.

LONDON, Published Jan^y 1844, by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

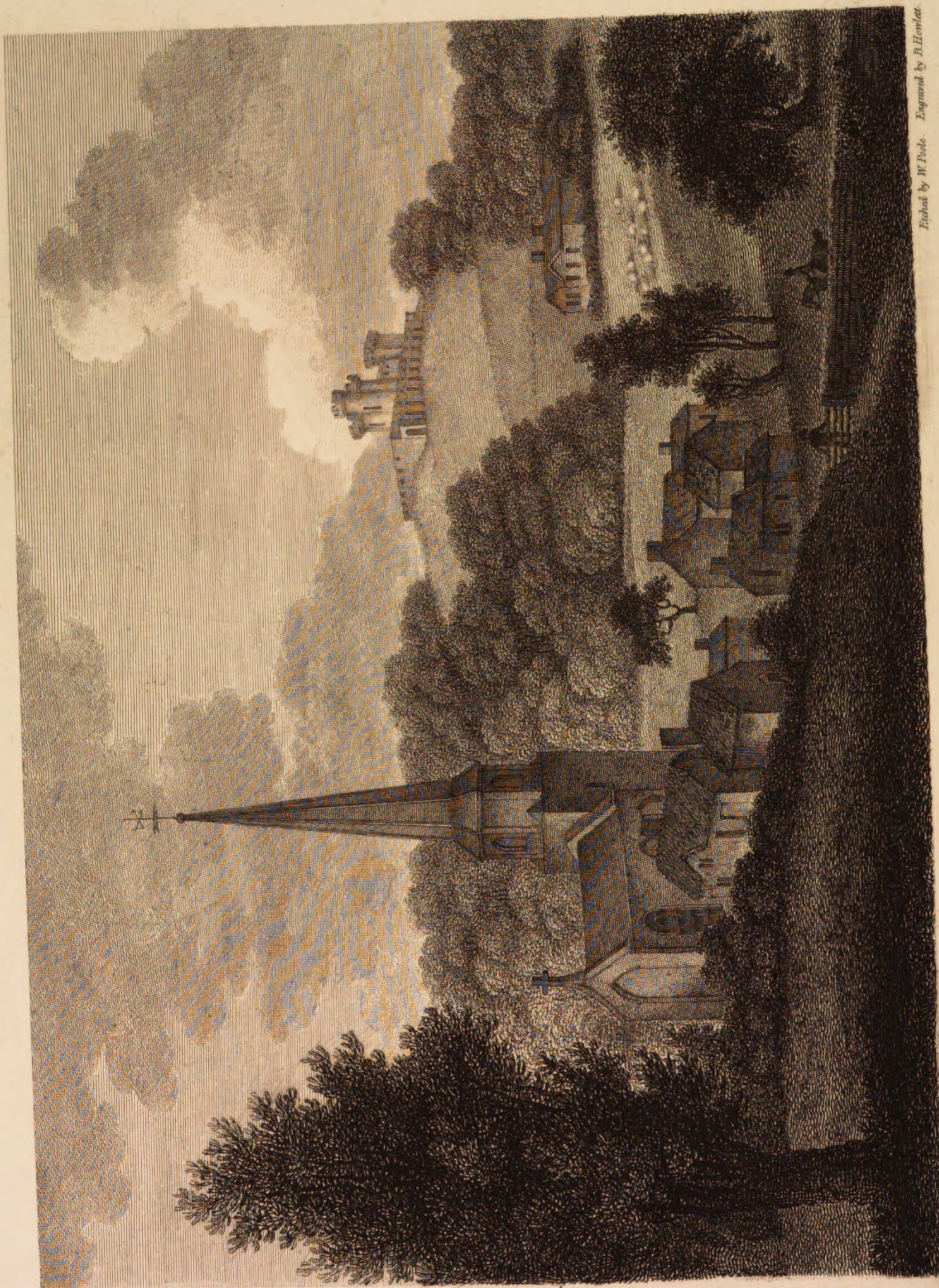
REDBURN.

REDBURN is a village, situated in the division of Lindsey, and hundred of Manley, 18 miles north of Lincoln, upon the turnpike road leading to Barton and Hull. The Roman road from Lincoln to Winteringham and Brough runs through the lordship.

Lord William Beauclerc is Lord of the Manor and sole proprietor; to which he succeeded upon his marriage with the daughter and only child of the late Mr. Carter. The parish is a vicarage in his patronage. Prior to the dissolution it belonged to the Abbey of Selby. The church, which is very much admired, is dedicated to Saint Andrew; it was nearly rebuilt by the late Mr. Carter, who expended a very considerable sum of money in repairing and beautifying it.

In a field adjoining the church, called the Castles, are the foundations of large buildings surrounded with a moat.

This Engraving was made from a drawing of Mr. Claude Nattes, taken at the entrance of the village, including the blacksmith's shop, the poor-house, and the church.



From a Drawing by J. C. Yates.

Engraved by W. Poole. Engraved by B. H. H. H.

Belvoir Castle.

LONDON: Published, March 1. 1864, by William Miller, Old Bond Street.

BELVOIR CASTLE.

BELVOIR CASTLE, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, is situated in the division of Kesteven on the borders of Leicestershire, six or seven miles from Grantham. It is built on the summit of a steep and apparently artificial hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of the several adjacent counties, on which account it received the appropriate name of Belvoir.

According to Camden, whose opinions have been followed by succeeding writers on topography, a castle was founded here at the period of the Norman conquest, by the family of Albenie; and who, according to ancient records, were resident here in the time of Henry I. It was afterwards possessed by the Lords Roos, but on the attainder of Thomas Lord Roos, for his attachment to the House of Lancaster, it was granted by Edward IV. to William Lord Hastings. On the fall of the Yorkists, possession was restored to Edmund Lord Roos, by Henry VII. The castle and estate descended by marriage to the family of Manners. Thomas Manners, third Lord Roos of this family, was created by Henry VIII. Earl of Rutland; and by succeeding sovereigns, this family has been advanced to the honours of Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland.

In the civil wars, the castle was defended for King Charles, and demolished by order of Parliament in 1649, but rebuilt after the Restoration.

The apartments in the Castle contain a considerable number of valuable pictures by the most eminent foreign masters, and also several of the British school, painted for the late Duke by the Rev. Mr. Peters; and the celebrated picture of the death of Lord Robert Manners, by Mr. Stothard.

BELVOIR CASTLE.

The view exhibits in the foreground the village of Woolsthorpe, a place celebrated for having given birth to Sir Isaac Newton, whose sublime discoveries in the science of Astronomy have ranked his name amongst the most illustrious of mankind.

The Vignette presents a view of the Manor House at Woolsthorpe, in which this great genius was born in the year 1643, and is now the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq. F. R. S. by whom it has been lately restored.





From a Drawing of J. C. Nott.

Engraved by W. P. Nott.

Belton House.

LONDON: Published March 12, 1801, by William Miller, Old Broad Street.

BELTON HOUSE.

BELTON HOUSE, the residence of Lord Brownlow, is situated in the division of Kesteven, and two miles distant from Grantham. It is seated on a fine lawn in the midst of a spacious and well wooded valley, through which flows the river Witham, and at the foot of a range of hills, which form a pleasing termination of the landscape to the south and east.

The building was erected by Sir John Brownlow, Bart. who commenced it in 1685, and completed it in 1689, from the designs of what architect is not with certainty known, though by tradition it has been generally attributed to Sir Christopher Wren.

The house presents four elevations, all of handsome stone, without any architectural decorations : its form, like many houses in England that are coeval with it, is that of the letter H, a form not approved by the architects of the present day ; but one, nevertheless, that possesses considerable advantages, and which seems to have been the most prevalent at the end of the seventeenth century. The apartments, which are large and well proportioned, contain several good pictures by the most eminent masters.

The manor and estate of Belton, on which there stood an old mansion, was purchased of the Pakenham and Porter families, by Richard Brownlow, Esq. Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. ; whose great grandson, Sir John Brownlow, Bart. the builder of the present edifice, dying without issue male, the estate devolved to his nephew, Sir John Brownlow, Bart. afterwards Lord Viscount Tyrconnel.

Lady Cust, widow of Sir Richard Cust, Bart. and only sister of Lord Tyrconnel, became at his death the sole heiress of his

BELTON HOUSE.

estate; who, after having enjoyed it for several years, resigned it to her son, Sir John Cust, Bart. then Speaker of the House of Commons, from whom it descended to his son Sir Brownlow Cust, Bart. the present possessor, created shortly after his father's death Baron Brownlow of Belton.



Drawn by J. C. Nott

Engraved by W. Poole. Engraved by B. Howell.

Denton House.

LONDON: Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, March 1804.

DENTON HOUSE.

DENTON HOUSE, the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart. is situated in the division of Kesteven, and Soke of Grantham, from which town it is five miles distant, and adjoining the road from Grantham to Melton Mowbray.

Three families were anciently seated in this village, viz. the Welbys, the Thorolds, and the Williams; and there are still remains of the mansions of the two last mentioned families.

Denton contains a handsome church, the living of which is a good one, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. Here is also an hospital supported by the Welby family, and a free school maintained at the charge of this family also.

In the year 1727, a Mosaic pavement was discovered in Denton fields at the depth of eighteen inches, and extending thirty feet; the principal room being twenty feet by thirty, consisting of one piece of red, white, and blue tessalæ; having several large pieces of Roman bricks in the partitions of the two rooms, and containing a number of human bones.

The family of Welby came originally from Gedney near Holbeach, in the Fen part of the county, and have been resident in Denton upwards of three hundred years.

DENTON HOUSE.

The subject of the Vignette is St. Christopher's Spring, situated on the Denton estate, and was dedicated to that saint in the times the Roman Catholic persuasion prevailed in this country, and medical virtues have been attributed to it. It certainly is a very pure water, and in some respects, may be assimilated to that of Bristol.





Sudbrooke House.

LONDON: Published by Wilkin, Miller, Old Bond Street, March 1804.

SUDBROOKE HOLME.

THE manor of Sudbrooke Holme, in the parish of Sudbrooke, is situate in the Wapentake of Lawress, in the parts of Lindsey, five miles east of Lincoln, upon the turnpike road leading to Wragby and Horncastle.

It was formerly the residence of the Beresfords, a family long since extinct. The present mansion, a handsome brick building, was erected by the late Richard Ellison, Esq. and is now the property and residence of his son, the present Richard Ellison, Esq. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of Lincoln, and lieutenant colonel of the royal North Lincolnshire regiment of militia.

The parish of Sudbrooke is a rectory dedicated to St. Edward, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church was completely dilapidated and rebuilt a few years since, by the present Richard Ellison, Esq.

In the church is a flat stone to the memory of Anne, the daughter of Sir Edward Ascoghe of Kelsey, and late wife of William Beresford of Holme, who died August 24th, Anno Domini 1678. Non mortua, sed dormit.

In the church yard is the remain of an old cross, but no inscription or figures are to be traced upon it.



Drawn by J. C. N. Allen

Engraved by W. P. Peck. Engraved by B. H. Wood.

Coleby & Hall.

LONDON Published April 12 1864 by William Miller Old Broad Street

COLEBY HALL.

THIS ancient mansion, the seat of General Bertie, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Stamford, stands upon a very high situation called the Cliff-row, near the old Roman road, and seven miles from Lincoln, commanding a most extensive and beautiful view over the Vale of Belvoir, and the adjacent country.

The grounds are laid out with great taste and judgment. The approach is through a fine plantation, forming a dark avenue; at the entrance stands an arch in imitation of the ruin of a Roman gateway, and the trees closing at top, give a pleasing gloom.

In the gardens are two Temples, one a most elegant building of the Tuscan order, upon the model of the Temple of Romulus and Remus at Rome; and upon the terrace is a small one of the Doric order, dedicated to the memory of the great Lord Chatham.

The shrubberies extend and wind round to the bottom of the hill, where there is a small piece of water with a bridge over it, that communicates with the walks on each side.

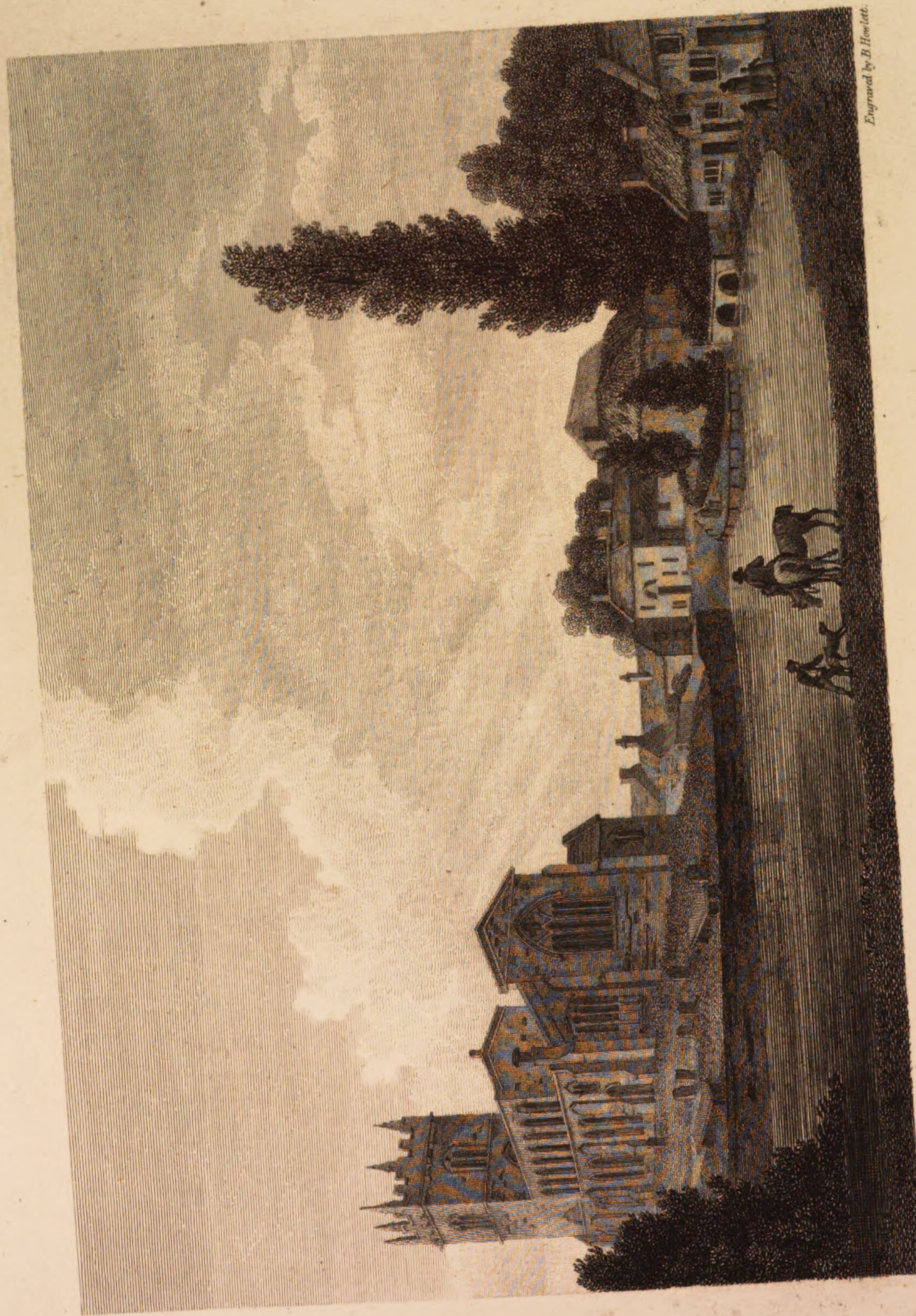
A view of the Temple of Romulus and Remus has been chosen for the subject of the subjoined vignette, built by Sir William

COLEBY HALL.

Chambers, said to be the first monument of his taste erected in England. From this elegant building is seen a distant prospect of Dunstan Pillar, erected by Lord Le Despencer, a view of which is given in another part of this work.

The Drawings were made by Mr. John Claude Nattes, in 1803.





Drawn by J. C. N. Carter

Engraved by B. Hewlett

Barton.

LONDON, Published by William Miller, Old Bond Street, May 2. 1804

BARTON.

BARTON, or Barton-upon-Humber, is situate in the division of Lindsey and wapentake of Yarborough, on the south side of the river Humber, from which it is about three quarters of a mile distant. The lordship, according to a late survey, comprises 6240 acres of land. The King has an estate here, and is Lord of the Manor.

Barton is a place of considerable antiquity; it is said to have been surrounded by a rampart and ditch; and probably was otherwise fortified against the irruptions of the Danes and Saxons, who often, in their predatory incursions, laid waste the country on both sides of the river.

At the time of the Norman Conquest it was a place of some importance, and one of the principal ports of the river Humber; it was then a corporate town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; and, until the foundation of Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward the First, had its share of commerce. In the time of Edward the Third, when that Prince had determined to invade France, and called upon the different sea-port towns of the kingdom for a certain number of ships and men, Barton furnished 5 ships and 91 men; when at that period some of our present sea-port towns on the eastern coast are not even mentioned.

The great improvement in property and agriculture by inclosures, is no where more apparent than in the lordship of Barton, which is so admirably laid out, as to arrest the attention of every traveller.

It is at present one of the most improving towns in the county; for besides the ordinary weekly market for provisions, a fortnight market for fat cattle has been established; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, bricks, and tiles: here is also an extensive ropery for ships' cables.

BARTON.

Barton is principally noted for being the passage over the Humber; the great improvement of the ferry within these few years having made it a very considerable thoroughfare, and when the projected improvements on each side of the river are completed, it will be the first ferry in the kingdom.

Though strictly speaking there is only one parish, there are two large churches in Barton; that which may be called the mother church, is dedicated to Saint Peter; the other, built by the merchants of Barton as a chapel to the former, is dedicated to Saint Mary. The living is a vicarage, worth £250. per annum, and is in the gift of George Uppleby, Esq. The duty of the parish is alternately at each church. The Crown formerly presented a chaplain to Saint Mary's, whose stipend was a charge upon the vicar or rector.

Saint Peter's church appears to have been built at the time of the Norman Conquest; the tower, which is the oldest part of it, being ornamented with projecting pillars and arches, according to the style of that period. The body of this church has been rebuilt since the introduction of the pointed arch.

Saint Mary's church, which is included in the view, is evidently of a more modern date. It consists of a spacious nave and two side aisles, with a chancel; the south aisle is divided from the nave by alternate clustered pillars, and the north aisle by round massive pillars with circular arches. The two churches are repaired by different parts of the town, which has probably given rise to the appellation of parishes to each district.

The view here given is engraved from a drawing by Mr. J. C. Nattes. The topographical and historical account by a gentleman of Barton.

STOW CHURCH.

STOW is a village ten miles north-west from Lincoln; it is supposed by Camden to have been the ancient Sidnacester, and a bishop's see during the Saxon Heptarchy. The privileges of this place were formerly very considerable. The church is one of the most ancient structures in the kingdom, and at present an arch-deaconry in the diocese of Lincoln.

This edifice is built of stone, in the form of a cross, with the steeple in the centre. It was founded by Leofric, and his countess Godiva, and dedicated by them to the Blessed Virgin.

Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden, says this structure was built by Eadnoth, Bishop of Dorchester, who died in the year 1053, and rebuilt by Remigius, first Bishop of Lincoln.

The steeple is supported by four plain pillars with Saxon arches, and four others of gothic architecture have been built, at a later period, in the corners, to strengthen the original structure.

The chancel, which appears to have been vaulted, is Saxon, with niches of the same order, containing two semi-circular pilasters on each side, exclusive of those at the corners; within the chancel are two stones with Saxon characters upon them, but much obliterated.

The western and southern entrances, exhibit beautiful specimens of the Saxon style, the latter is concealed by a wooden porch, the windows are built in the Saxon and Gothic forms, without painted glass, a circumstance irreconcilable to its general use in the ninth and tenth centuries.

The pulpit is of oak, curiously wrought, the clock is a piece of ancient and particular mechanism, the pendulum vibrating

STOW CHURCH.

every three or four seconds, which, with some handsome skreen-work and excellent carving, deserve the notice of the antiquary.

The font is apparently very ancient, but has no inscription or date upon it to determine the time of its erection.

On entering the chancel is a plate of brass to the memory of Richard Burgh, of Stow Hall, and Amy his wife; the former died in the year 1616, and the latter in 1632. On the south side is a marble monument to the memory of Thomas Holbech, and Ann his wife, on which is inscribed "he somtyme dwelt at Stooe Parke, and died 9th of September 1591."

The Engraving represents the south west view of this ancient church from a sketch taken by Mr. Thomas Espin, of Louth, in June 1800.

Howlett, Bartholomew

A selection of Views in the county of Lincoln

Bd.: N. 1 - 23 (1801 - 1804)

London 1804

4 Brit. 55

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10225174-7